THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,495—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Nov.	MOREA	11000	....	
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10950
30th ,,	MALOJA	11000	....	
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th ,,	OCEANA	7000	....	
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th ,,	CHINA	8000	....	
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	
9th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	....	
30th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	
30th ,,	MARMORA	10500	....	
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	11000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of London	9030	.....	.....	21 Nov.	Calcutta
City of Benares	6978	.....	.....	23 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	17 Nov.	2 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	.....	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan. '12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1911	8 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7312	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4673	...	.....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,021	459	809
,, Liverpool	603	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

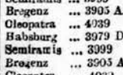
Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	20th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & O. M.
Kola	1235	Thurs.	23rd Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	24th Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1235 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 29th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Warora" 3957 tons, on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

18th November, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Tuesdays.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, 1911
Habsburg	3979	D. Comilich	16th Dec. ,,
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. ,,
Habsburg	3979	D. Comilich	16th Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3920	...	1st Mar. ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April ,,
Habsburg	3979	D. Comilich	16th ,, ,,
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Oliunak	26th Feb. ,,
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. ,,
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April ,,
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th ,, ,,
Chios	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May ,,
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June ,,

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 905 ,, 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 653 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 833 ,, 965*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Oliunak	24th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either weak or specific) in 6 to 8 days.
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take safe lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 31s. including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,00 ,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HARKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the same exceed amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFERY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.
VASES.
BOWLS.
TRAYS.
CANDLESTICKS.
BERRY PLATES.
CUPS for ICES.
PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" — "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° — 150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?
It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° — "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED
SINGAPORE
RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS
in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
AT
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s¾d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 48 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, at 7 P.M., Master Masons, of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the meeting and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter Rs. 5. Applications for Tickets should be made through SECRETARIES of Lodges or direct to the Undersigned, not later than 21st instant.

ARTHUR W. S. WISE,
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.,
Taj Building, Wallace Street,
Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BARODA STATE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for ACCUMULATOR BATTERIES. For particulars and specification apply to the Undersigned.

BAGANNA BALAJI, M.I.E.E.,
Electrical Engineer,
Baroda State.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. FRAMJI COWASJI COOPER and SHAVAKSHA FRAMJI DHONDI, the Executors of the Will of the late KAVASJI BYRAMJI PESIKAKA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our client, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their offices, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Land settled under Act V of 1851, situate at De Lisle Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 557 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406, 452 and 465, New No. 12437, Old Survey No nil, New Survey No. 2876, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 2328 (1) and (2), Street No. 494 and 494A, De Lisle Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Braz Fernandes, on or towards the South by the property of Sheriarji Kukhushru Irani, on or towards the West by the property of Braz Fernandes, and on or towards the East by De Lisle Road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors.—Dated this 16th day of November, 1911.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding ACCOMMODATION on the CRESCENT, at the South side of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue presented by Sir Sassoon David, Kt., of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India, as Prince of Wales, by His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Governor of Bombay, at 5-15 P.M., on the 27th November, 1911, should be made in writing to the Undersigned.

The address must be given in full when a reply or a card is required.

J. WALKER,
For Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th November, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of POOLBAI, widow of PRAGJI NENSEY late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

LUKHMIDAS RUTTONSEY of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, a nephew of the said deceased, Cotton Clerk residing at Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of November, 1911.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN THE COLLEGE during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Examination for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January next.

Twelve Scholarships will be awarded early in January. The selection of Scholars will be made by the Principal from candidates who present themselves.

The conditions on which Scholarships are awarded as well as the conditions on which private students are admitted will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applicants will not be sent during the Coronation and Christmas Holidays.

K. HEWLETT., M. R. C. V. S.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, 26th October, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.

Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE

Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 98 of 1911.

Re ROWCHUND RAMCHUND SHA; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd January, 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 17th November, 1911.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CHIEF ACCOUNTANT and a SUB-ACCOUNTANT, for the Central Bank of India, Ltd. Good Banking experience essential. Apply sharp with testimonials to

THE ACTG. MANAGER,
Grosnam Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, inlaid tapestry, glass panel screens, mirror and pannelled door almyrahs, jardineers, tiled top tenpoys, hatstands, phonographs, iron safes, cupboards, chairs, large show case, Densmore new typewriter No. 5, letter size.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, Jeweller's shop, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Clifton, Photographers, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Robert, Benjamin and others, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, oil and water colour pictures, carpets, cane furniture, refrigerator ice box, table and hanging lamps, mirror and panel door almyrah, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, screens.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 1-2, 25, 31, case No. 114, 115, Nowroji Hill Road.

Building Street Nos. 89, 95; 42, 44; 24, 27; 715-717, Case Nos. 202, 352, 157, 9, First and Third Nowroji Hill Road, Doongri Street.

Building Street No. 26, 32; 12, case No. 213; 31, Chimna Butcher Street, and Shatwadi.

Building Street No. 913, 919; 30; 22, 31, and 40, case Nos. 292; 517, 518, Jail Road, East Islampura Street.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters—
One oat crushing machine.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 light double-seated brougham, bicycle wheels, North British rubber tyres, nearly new.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 thorough-bred Arab horse, "silver fox," goes well in saddle.
1 English side saddle with patent stumps and girth, complete 1 gent's saddle with leathers, irons and girths two sets brass mounted double harness complete, five double bridles with bits, two blue check saddle sheets and rollers, numdahs, girths, rollers, training reins, etc.
1 gent's bicycle in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, at the Corner of Shaik Memon and Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Crawford Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable building plot for the period of 999 years:—

Plot No. 115, admeasuring 749 sq. yards. Shops will be allowed on the above plots, and mahanis will be allowed near the rooms.

This plot is a very valuable plot fronting as it is on three roads and situated in one of the busiest localities of Bombay.

Architects interested in the plot are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction, regarding the development they may have in view in connection with the above plot.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plants of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NEW QUEENS RD.; CHOWPATTY
Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents the new

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST 7 PERFORMANCES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, Nov. 18th.

For the first time in Bombay,
Geo. Edwardes' Greatest Triumph,
THE HIT OF LONDON.

The Girl in the Train.

From the Vaudeville Theatre London.

Mon. 20th, and Tues. 21st. THE PRESENT RAGE OF LONDON.
The Great Musical Play.

The Count of Luxembourg.

From Daly's Theatre, London,
Debut of Miss Marjorie Tempest, Miss Kitty Barlow, Mr. William Farmer and Mr. Harry Phillips.
Special Gala night under distinguished Patronage, Wed. 22nd. Robert Courtneidge's Great Shaftesbury Theatre, London Success.

The Arcadians.

Thurs. 23rd. THE ONE AND ONLY.
THE MERRY WIDOW.

Frid. 24th. Geo. Edwardes' Latest Success,
PEGGY.
Now crowding the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Sat. 25th. Farewell Performance,
By special Request.
THE QUAKER GIRL.
Debut of Miss Florence Beech as "The Quaker Girl."

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

NOTICE.—Late Trains: Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all Stations from Charni Road to Fort and Colaba, 12-20 A.M. Late Trams: From Girgaum Junction 3 minutes from Theatre.

THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN STAGE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann,
New Queen's Road, Chowpatty,

MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents
The Famous London Actor-Manager,

MATHESON LANG
AND
MISS HUTIN BRITTON.

SUPPORTED BY THE LANG-HOLLOWAY CO.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, NOV. 27.
SHAKESPEARE'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY.
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

THE PLAYS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL AS PRESENTED IN LONDON.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 1. Boxes Rs 25. and Rs. 40
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.
Plan of seats at S. ROSE & Co.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this engagement there will be no advance in prices.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
LONDON'S LATEST SUCCESSES.
"LOUISE MILLER"
"TEDDY"
AND OTHER PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A.M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A.M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY EVENING SESSION
NO NIGHT SESSIONS
until further notice.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN EVENT UNPARALLELED
IN THE
THEATRICAL HISTORY
OF
BOMBAY.

EMPIR THEATRE E

MANAGEMENT—Mr. COHEN,
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
CALCUTTA.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY
18th Nov. Nov. 18th.

THE
ALLAN WILKIE
LONDON REPERTORY, COY.,
including
Miss Frediswyde Hunter-Watts
in
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shakespeare's great Comedy FOR the FIRST TIME in Bombay, with SCENERY, WARDROBE, and effects as produced in LONDON.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

Special Concessions for Season Tickets and Students in Parties.

DON'T WAIT TO BUY SEATS AT THE DOOR,
BOOK NOW.

TWO NIGHTS MORE!
ONLY TWO NIGHTS!!

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.

LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.

OUR GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
A HOWLING SUCCESS

The Bombay Public unanimous in pronouncing our change of Programme
TO BE THE BEST OF ALL
NEW RIDING ACTS, NEW ANIMAL ACTS,
NEW CLOWN ENTREES.
GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, Nov. 18th.

Two Handsome Watches will be given away nightly
SATURDAY and SUNDAY. afternoons
Nov. 18th and 19th.
OUR LAST SOUVENIR MATINEES.
TWO HANDSOME WATCHES, given amongst the Children.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18.

Madame HARMSTON LOVE will present a GRAMOPHONE with 12 Records. Every person purchasing a Ticket will be presented with a Coupon entitling him to a chance of winning the Gramophone.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOV. 19.
TWO HANDSOME SILK SAREES given away.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at Soundy & Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.

NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

MONDAY NIGHT!
MONDAY NIGHT!!
NOVEMBER THE 20TH, 1911.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
CORNER, GRANT ROAD.

GRAND WRESTLING CONTEST
AND
EXHIBITION OF FEATS OF STRENGTH
VANNA KRAMMER,

RUSSIAN SANDOW 11st. 4lbs.

WILL WRESTLE CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

CONDITIONS

To throw three men in less than ten minutes. The best of the three men to receive a Prize (Cup)

The men remaining in after 10 minutes to receive Rs. 10 for every minute up to 20 minutes.

COMPETITORS.

Lance-Copl. LILLY R. W. Regt.....13st. 3lbs.
Pte CLEMENTS " " " .....13st. 5lbs.
Mr. H WILKINS Amateur Navy,
Wrestler of Lancashire.....15st.
Referee.....Mr. WITZIG.
Judge.....Mr. F. D. McALPIN.
Judge.....Mr. P. F. FISCHER.
Time-keeper...Sergt THOMAS.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.,
Prices Rs. 6, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Insructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A MEDICAL OFFICER, for a Steamer, Sailing shortly. Apply BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N Co., 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

PARSEE DOCTOR.—WANTED, by British Firm for Medical and Sanitary charge of Mining Camps. House and Board provided. For particulars re salary, &c. Apply to Box No. 340, care of this Paper.

SEATS FOR THE CORONATION.—Prominent situation at Apollo Bunder, next to Watsons Annexe. Plans being prepared. Seats Reserved after 20th December. Apply M. H. ESSACK and Co. Apollo Bunder.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckia No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '84 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—3½ inch by 4½ inch Rates 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Teticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Arthur Road, near Sat Rasta, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the Order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rastomji and Devidass, Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. Khima Khusal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Suleman Haji Elias Noorance, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 15th day of October, 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 26th day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1069 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 414, and New No. 13413, Old Survey No. 373, and New Survey No. 2,3420, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay E under Ward Nos. 4507 (2), 4507 (3), 4507 (4), and Street Nos. 148 (a), 148 (b) and 148 (c), and bounded as followed i.e.:—On or towards the east by the Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the north and south by the property of Bomanji on or towards the north by the Jijibhoy, and which said hereditaments, and on or towards the south by the premises are now in the occupation and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Setna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of Suleem Haji Elias Noorance an insolvent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomjee and Devidass, Solicitors for the 2nd mortgagee, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Memonwada Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the Order of Mr. Dwarkadass Gordhandass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Rasoolbai widow of Haji Esmail Haji Essack, the morgagor, and in pursuance of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 26th day of July, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, belonging to the Church of Esperance 3 containing by admeasurement nearly 63 —square 9 yards and according to the present measurement 70 7-9 square, yards, or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Memonwada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2062, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old No. 170 and now under Ward No. 557, and Street No. 45-47 Memonwada Road, and bounded as follows, i.e :—On or towards the east by the property of Memon Osman Jamal, on or towards the west by the Memonwada Street, on or towards the north by the property of Kessawji, Jadhavji, and on or towards the south by the property of Deoji Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office in Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Chamar Lane, in Byculla, and at Mahim, Bombay.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI and Co, will under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Jamal, and in exercise of the power of sale given to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties, on the premises, on the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned time.

Lot No. I.

Sale of property, at Chamar Lane, in Byculla,

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chamar Lane, in Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 231-231 270, and New Nos. C 13756, C 13757, Old Survey, Nos. 331, 332, 337, 343, 359, and New Survey Nos. 8-3594, 9-3595, 3598, 1 3464, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 7551, 7552, 1 3469 and 3492, and Street Nos. 3-4, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Krishnaji Urjun, on or towards the west by the Public Road on or towards the north by the property of Bai Mankorebai, and on or towards the south by the property of Parsee Ratanji and Ahmed Hajiani.

Lot No. II.

Sale of Property at Mahim,

On THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 52, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 5345, and Street Nos. 196-198, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the North by the property of Memon Jakaria Ahmed Pate', on or towards the South by the property of Taju Kalaksai, on or towards the East by the Mahim Custom Road, and on or towards the West by the land of Taja Kala Kasai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1911.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOGLE—Sept 29, at 57 Avenue Rumine, Lausanne, Switzerland, the wife of Duncan Bogle, son of the late Rear-Admiral Archibald George Bogle, of a son.
BRODIE—Oct 27, at Lathen House, Nairnshire, the wife of Capt E J Brodie, of a son.
MEAD—Oct 24, at Broughton Ferry, N B, the wife of Capt Stephen Mead, Royal Garrison Art, of a son.
SMITH-DORRIEN—Oct 24, at 9 Basil Street, S W, the wife of Lieut-Gen Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, of a son.
WAKELIN—Oct 25, at Villa Victoria, Scone, N B, the wife of Capt A B Wakelin, of a son.
BRETT—Oct 24, at 19 Taurloe Square, London, S W, the Hon Mrs Maurice Brett, of a daughter.
INGE—Oct 24, at Brook House, Cambridge, the wife of the Dean of St Paul's, of a daughter.
JONES—Oct 24, at St Theodore's Vicarage, Port Talbot, the wife of the Rev D J Jones, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AGNEW—NOTT—Oct 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, Lennox Edelsten Agnew, son of the late Major-Gen William Agnew, Bengal Staff Corps, to Elsie Blyth Nott, daughter of the late Major Robert McIntosh Nott, Paymaster-General to the Forest at Gibraltar.
DALMAHOY—ROGERS—Oct 25, at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, D S O, Civil Service, Union of South Africa, to Mabel Houston, daughter of the late W H Rogers.

DEATHS.

BARNES—Oct 28, at Hong Kong, suddenly, Warren Delabere Barnes, Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong, third son of the late James Morshead Barnes, aged 46.
BENETT—Oct 23, at Lyma Regis, Agnes Elizabath, widow of the late Capt Benett, of St Andrew's Lyme Regis, aged 78.
BOLITHO—Oct 26, at a nursing home in London, of acute pneumonia, Col Otho Giynn Bolitho, late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged 67.
CROZIER—Oct 24, at Westhill, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieut-Col Richard Pearson Crozier, D L, aged 69.
ELSWORTH—November 15, at Sidmouth, Mr. Tyndall Elsworth, aged 59. (By cable)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Central Famine Relief Fund, Presidency Association Rooms, 6 p.m.
Ambulance Association, presentation of ambulances, Head Police Office, 5 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m. "The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—London's latest successes, "Louise Miller." "Teddy" and other pictures. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "He hath made good progress in a business who hath thought well of it beforehand."—Wade.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Saturday) morning, at 11-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambinque, Beira and L Marques per s. s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m., on Monday, the 20th November. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Grazioso ... Tailor
Overture	Banditen Streiche ... Sappe
Selection	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Valse (Spanish)	Espano ... Waldteufell
New Dance	Esperano ... Everett
Selection	Harry Lauder's Song ... Hume
Serenade (Oboe Solo)	Stars of Night ... Werkhni
Two Step	The Lobster's promenade ... Steele

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. H. Figgis, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salser, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day:—

March	Tartare ... Gonne
Overture	La Dame Blanche ... Boieldieu
Valse	Elfentanz ... Lehar
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
Mazurka	La Gipsy ... Gonne
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs ... Caryll
Two Step	Anona ... Grey

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Light Horse ... F. Von Blon
Overture	Masaniello ... Auber
a Morceau	
Mignon	Salut d'Amour ... E. Elgar
b Serenade	Andalouse ... Ellenberg
Selection	The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall
Valse	Morgenblutter ... Strauss
Selection	The Dollar Princess ... Leo Fall
Two Step	Mr. Jollyboy ... R. Penso

THE KING EDWARD SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, DHARAMPUR:—Recent subscriptions to the funds of the Consumptives Homes Society are Rs. 3,000 first instalments from H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, Rs 500 from H. H. the Maharaja of Dhrangadra; Rs. 25,000 from H. H. the late Nizam of Hyderabad; Rs. 2,000 from H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar; and Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Narain Sing, Contractor, Patiala. Out of the lakh of rupees generously offered by his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, besides the Sanatorium site and another beautifully situated hill for a home for the Provention, Rs. 25,000 have already been received as a first instalment, His Highness has also undertaken to build an up-to-date hospital on an opposite hill where advanced cases coming to the Sanatorium will be transferred, besides accommodating other indoor and outdoor patients. The hospital is estimate to cost Rs. 75,000 and is named after the first Lord Hardinge, It is to be under another qualified medical officer with an adequate staff.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, touching the death of Framji Cawasji, a Parsi cook, aged 40. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday morning the deceased attempted to cross Hornby Road near the Victoria Terminus, when he was knocked down by a carriage belonging to Mr. Schilling. The evidence further showed that the carriage was on the proper side of the road and the driver shouted and rang his bell, of which the deceased seemed to have taken no notice. The deceased emerged suddenly from behind a victoria and came in front of the horse's head which knocked him down. The carriage was stopped and no part of it went over the deceased. The latter was picked up and removed to hospital, where it was ascertained that his spine was fractured He subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Quite a novelty in fun-pictures will be shown this week at the Novelty Theatre in the shape of a boy comedian, "Teddy." He is the tiniest laughter maker yet shown in a film-picture, but he sure to become a great favourite here, especially with the children. The first picture "A Little Boy, a Box of fools" is cramined with laughs from start to finish. Drama is as usual a prominent feature and this week's star films "Louise Miller" is a fine specimen of drama combined with the photographer's art. There are many other pictures, all equally enjoyable and entertaining, and the whole programme will be found quite enjoyable. On Sunday evening, as usual, at 7 p. m., the prize performance will take place, when one gold and two silver watches will be given away.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MURDER CASE APPEAL.

Death Sentence Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who convicted Bastappa Najatiagappa of murder and sentenced him to death.

From the evidence, it appeared that the father of the murdered girl, Ningawa, was preparing to go to a marriage, and for that purpose, he had dressed his little daughter in gold and silver ornaments. The accused saw the girl outside her house on the 3rd June last and led her towards his residence. There the second accused took off the child's gold necklace, upon which she began to cry. The two accused then threw her down and the first accused strangled her while the second accused pressed her hand on the girl's mouth. The child died almost immediately. All this was witnessed by Kashibai, the wife of the first accused from a roof where she had been sent by the husband to keep watch. The corpse was made into a bundle, large stone were fastened to it and it was dropped into a well outside the village. The two accused were then arrested and the ornaments recovered.

The Sessions Judge convicted both the accused and sentenced the appellant to be hanged and the second accused to transportation for life.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

POLICE COURTS.

SOLDIER CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Gunner Edward Hill of the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed in Bombay, with cheating. The case for the prosecution was that the accused advertised in a local paper to the effect that he would lend money. One H. T. Norman on having read this advertisement wrote a letter to the accused, who falsely represented that he was able to lend money and induced the complainant to part with a receipt for Rs. 100, with a view to its being used to force him to further part with Rs. 5 the interest in advance for Rs, 100, and Rs. 10, the first instalment on the principal of Rs. 100.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he had given the money to Gunner Williams to send it to the complainant and thought the money had been sent.

His Worship, delivering his decision, remarked it was clear from the evidence in this case that the accused had no intention of sending or paying the complainant the money. The complainant was dishonestly induced to send the accused a stamped receipt for Rs. 100. As this was the accused's, first offence and as he had borne a good character hitherto, his Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

COLLECTING PEON IN TROUBLE

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Hurjevan Narsi, a Hindu, was charged with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 239, belonging to his master, Mr. Pherozeshah Unwala.

The accused was employed as a collecting peon and had failed to pay the money in office after having received the same from various parties. The defence was that the complainant owed him Rs. 240 on account of the commission to be paid to him on the collection. He offered to pay Rs. 150 and make good the rest of the money later on.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 250 with the option of of five months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid, the Court ordered Rs. 239 out it to be paid to the complainant.

REGISTRATION OF CHARITIES.

Cutchi Memons' Views.

The following representation has been addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department:—

Sir,—We, the President and members of the Cutchi Memon Union beg leave to approach His Excellency the Governor-in-Council with the following representation in connection with the Bill for the Registration of Charities which has been introduced in the Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The Union view with satisfaction the effort to legislate in order to bring about better administration of charitable endowments and trusts and cordially approve the principle and provisions of the Bill. Though numerically our community is a small one consisting of about, 5,000 persons in a population of a million in Bombay City, the Cutchi Memons occupy a prominent position in trade, commerce and industry and they are foremost amongst the Mahomedans in founding and endowing charitable institutions. Amongst these are several Mosques, Musaferkhana for Mahomedan pilgrims, Madressas, Schools, Library, Orphanages, Dispensaries, Sanitorium, Boarding houses and chawls for the poor, &c.

All the above mentioned institutions and others of the similar kind represent in charity a sum of about a crore of rupees and the administration of many of these endowments is far from satisfactory. Except in one or two cases no accounts are furnished of any of these funds.

The Union beg further to state that as far as their knowledge goes, there are many other funds which have been declared for charitable purposes amounting in all to about a crore of rupees which are lying dormant and no use has so far been made of these amounts. The Union beg to submit that the money of the several trust funds both of a religious and secular character are not only allowed to be dormant and unused, but in several cases they are misapplied. As a general rule the trustees do not publish any accounts of the charitable funds in their charge and any attempt on the part of the members of the community to obtain inspection of accounts is deliberately ignored. There have been cases in which proceedings have had to be instituted in the High Court to obtain inspection of accounts, when every conceivable difficulty has been thrown in the way.

The Union beg respectfully to point out that in all cases which have to be taken to the High Court heavy legal costs are incurred which usually fall up on charity funds; thereby reducing the amount available for charitable relief. It is because the Union have extensive experience on the subject that they cordially welcome the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's Bill, and strongly feel that if passed into law it will have far reaching effects for good.

The Union cannot help expressing their regret that religious charities are proposed to be excluded from the operation of the measure. The Union is strongly of opinion that the provisions of the Bill should be applied to religious charities also, as charitable endowments for religious purposes are in no way less entitled to protection. The Union beg respectfully to state that during the last three years the cost of litigation amongst our community to obtain inspection of accounts of charitable endowments has amounted to about 3 lakhs of rupees and that if some such legislation as the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola has brought forward had been in force most of this money would have been saved to charities.

The Union view with great satisfaction clause No. 5 of the Bill which requires the filing of accounts annually duly audited by auditors appointed by Government. In this connection the Union beg to invite the attention of Government to the evidence recorded in High Court suit No. 981 of 1907. On a perusal of such evidence it will clearly appear how necessary it is to have the accounts of charity funds audited by persons appointed in the manner provided in the Bill.

In conclusion the Cutchi Memon Union prays that Government may be graciously pleased to support the passage of the Bill through the Legislative Council and thereby confer a lasting benefit upon the people of this Presidency.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Standardisation Proposals for Bombay.

The following is an ad interim report of the Committee appointed to make proposals for the standardization of weights and measures in the Bombay Presidency:—

From the reports and other papers laid before us and the information we have been able to gather by our own individual inquiries we have no hesitation in saying that over far the greater part of the Bombay Presidency the standardization of weights and measures would be heartily welcomed by the people. At the same time we are much impressed with the necessity of proceeding slowly. Legislation, we think, should not be immediate, universal, and compulsory, but should rather wait upon popular demand stepping in to confirm and consolidate whatever steps the people of any tract may have taken for themselves in the direction of standardization. We recognize that for want of cohesion, "savoir faire," or the means of co-operation the people of large tracts may tolerate existing evils for years after the complaint against them has become universal, and that therefore they require a lead in the direction of standardization; but we think that such a lead should be supplied by executive action, legislation stepping in only as a secondary measure, after practical experience has shown how far the lines adopted are suitable and worthy of confirmation. There is likely to be far more power in the lead supplied by local legislation based on practice proved by experience in however small an area to be sound and popular than in the drive supplied by tentative legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life. Fortunately an excellent lead has already been given in East Khandesh where the Collector, Mr. Simcox, has gradually in the course of three years induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures of capacity. He justly claims to have acted on "the people's mandate," and we learn that his action is so highly appreciated by the people that there is no difficulty in enforcing the use of his standard weights and measures to the exclusion of all others, even without the aid of legislation.

A LEAD IN EAST KHANDESH.

There are two important features in the procedure adopted by Mr. Simcox which we think essential to the success of all endeavours in the direction of standardization:—(1) The new standards approximate to the weights and measures hitherto in actual use, so that no great upheaval of practice is involved in their adoption; (2) The people and especially traders were freely consulted in the outset and the innovation made was made in pursuant of a resolution passed by their leaders. The East Khandesh weights are based upon the tola of 180 grains which is in accordance with Bengal Regulation VII of 1833. The table of weights is—

180 grains = 1 tola.
80 tolas = 1 ser.
40 sers = 1 maund.

It was this very table which the Government of India suggested for general adoption when addressing Local Governments with a view to standardizing weights and measures in 1890, and these weights have long been in use as Government standards throughout India. The maund is same as the Railway maund (82 2-7 lbs.), which has now become familiar to traders through having been for many years the maund in universal use on Government railways. It is connected with English weights (which are now commonly used in wholesale transactions in Bombay City) by the equation 49 maunds = 36 cwts., so that the rule for converting maunds to hundredweights is "multiply twice by 6 and divide twice by 7. We think it essential that all local standards to which Government give the weight of legislative sanction should be based on the tola of 180 grains and that the maund should be the Railway Maund of 82 2-7 lbs. In East Khandesh the standard dry measures are connected with the standard weights by the prescription that the ser measure must be a vessel of such capacity as to just contain a sers weight of water (i. e., water weighing 1 standard ser): and it will probably be found that in most other districts there was originally some such connection between the local weights and measures: for this same principle is prescribed in Bengal Regulation VII of 1833 for the relation of dry measures of capacity to weights, and we find that in 1848 the Bombay Government adopted the standards prescribed in that Regulation. We think that this connection should be maintained wherever any trace of it is found. One great advantage about it is the facility it affords for testing measures whatever their shape, wherever custom is in favour of struck measures. Where the custom is to measure by heaped measures there must be additional prescriptions as to the shape and area of the mouth of each standard measure. The East Khandesh standard measures are cylinders with diameters of 7 inches for the adholi (2 sers) measure, 5 inches for the ser, 4 inches for the 1-2 ser, and 3 inches for the 1-4 ser. We approve of the prescription of diameter containing an integral number of inches as more easily ascertainable than such lengths as 4 3-8 inches, which appears from Government Resolution No. 2511 of 26th April 1911, General Department, to be the diameter of the ser measure in use in Gadag Bettigeri. There is, however, no need to insist on the universal adoption of cylinders throughout the Presidency. In some districts traders prefer measures of the hour-glass shape as more easy to handle (and possibly more easy to swindle with?), and since the water test is as easily applicable to these as to cylinders there is no objection to them (unless it is that an expert salesman will let less come out than goes in) provided that, if they are prescribed as standard measures, the diameter of their mouths is fixed in accordance with the commonest custom, where "heaped" measure is the rule.

DIVERSITY OF STANDARDS.

The only point in respect of which the East Khandesh standards strike us as not quite satisfactory, is the fact that liquid measures are just half the size of the corresponding dry measures, i.e., the ser measure for milk is the half ser for grain and so on. It would be simpler if those vessels which contained a ser of grain contained also a ser (not as in East Khandesh) 2 sers of milk. We are however, assured that this relation between dry and liquid measures is so well established and recognized throughout Khandesh that its abolition would cause more confusion than its retention. Consistently, therefore, with the principle of avoiding all avoidable interference with existing customs, we abstain from advocating any change in the East Khandesh arrangements. For similar reasons we abstain from recommending that the very same weights and measures which have been adopted in East Khandesh should be adopted all over the Presidency. We think that if a new system is started in any area, it should be as nearly as possible similar to the best of the prevailing systems in that area. The line must, however, be drawn somewhere; otherwise, while the uniformity of measures within particular areas facilitates trade within each such area, the diversity of standards in different areas will only add to the confusion in dealings between one area and another. We think that such undue diversity of standards will be sufficiently guarded against, if Government declined to sanction standards which are not based on the tola of 180 grains or which do not bear an easily ascertainable relation to the East Khandesh standards. If, for instance, a standard measure ser equal to half the East Khandesh ser is proposed for any district, there should be no objection to it, as, "ex hypothesi," the traders between these two districts will already be accustomed to the difference between the two sets of measures; but, if one or two districts sought to adopt weights or measures which could only be converted into their equivalents in East Khandesh or English weights and measures by the use of multiples with many decimal points, we would recommend the refusal of sanction. This would probably result in the long run in all the districts coming into line and adopting the same or easily correlated standards.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION.

It may at first sight appear that since Mr. Simcox's system has proved a success in East Khandesh without legislation there is no need of legislation anywhere; but it appears from the records that many years ago standards were determined not only in Khandesh, but in other districts also, and that it was just the want of legislation for the maintenance of those standards that led in course of time to gradual divergence therefrom in actual practice, till even the fact that there had once been such standards was lost sight of.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Gasud adds this minute:—As there is a consensus of opinion in favour of standardization, I think we should advise Government to undertake some definite legislation which will be uniform and compulsory on the lines of Mr. Shaw Stewart's draft Bill of 1867. A lead in the direction of standardization has long ago been given by the Railway Companies, but there has not been much improvement. I would also advocate the adoption of a tola of 175 grains. This will give a readily understood relation between the English and the Indian weights and make cheap and accurate English weights available for weighing purposes. It will also eliminate the fraction from calculation. The tola is a variable weight. At Dhulia gold is weighed by a tola which consists of 185 grains. The Indian table of weights stands thus:—

8 gunjas = 1 masa
12 masas = 1 tola.

Now—

2 grains = 1 gunja.
∴ 192 grains = 1 tola.

We shall not therefore, I submit, be disturbing any fixed popular notions if we adopt the grain as the unit and make a tola consist of 175 grains. The proposed table of weights will stand thus:—

175 grains = 1 tola.
80 tolas = 1 ser.
40 sers = 1 maund.
20 maunds = 1 Koandy.
And 40 tolas = 1 pound.
56 sers = 1 cwt.
28 maunds = 1 ton.

The pound and the ton are at present in use all over the country, but there is now no fixed relation between them and the Indian weights. Different standards prevail in different places. The liquid measures should also be brought as near as possible to the pint, the quart and the gallon, and the present nomenclature should be retained. Until this legislation can be undertaken, I am entirely in favour of Mr. Simcox's proposals, and I strongly advocate their extension to West Khandesh and Nasik.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda writes in a separate minute:—I have been enquiring from several traders here and at Hubli, one of the greatest centre of commercial activity in these parts and from traders at most of the important places in the Dharwar District about the standard weights introduced in Khandesh. The result of my enquiries go to show that there is full concurrence with the measures introduced in Khandesh. In many places of the Belgaum District a ser of 80 tolas is already in practice. Dharwar District has moved in the matter for nearly half century. Bijapur and parts of the Kanara District have sers of 80 tolas. Under these circumstances, legislation to secure uniformity is needed. Like coins, standards of weight and measures are the royal prerogative and the sovereign should legislate about securing uniformity in this respect to prevent deception and fraud. That this may not happen again, we recommend the enactment of legislation to the effect that Taluka Local Boards and Municipalities may with the sanction of Government prescribe the weights and measures which alone shall be used in retail or wholesale trade in specified commodities in the whole or any part of the area of their jurisdiction after a certain date, of which six months' public notice will be given, and that after that date any Government, Taluka Local Board or Municipal officer may destroy any other weight or measure that he finds in the possession of any one trading in any of those specified commodities in the said area. The new Act should also definitely prescribe a penalty for use of any, but the prescribed weight and measures, to cover cases to which Chapter XIII of the Indian Penal Code does not exactly apply and in which prosecution is thought necessary in addition to the destruction of the false weights and measures. No other substantive provision of law seems to be required; for Government can let Taluka Local Boards and Municipalities know by departmental circular the procedure that must be followed and the conditions (e.g., those indicated in paragraphs 9, 11, 13, and 17 above) that must be fulfilled in order to secure Government sanction; but there is no need to embody these in the law, and in view of the probability of Government having to vary the conditions in the light of experience, it would we think be a mistake to do so. We think that the duty of providing for inspection and stamping (if necessary) of weights and measures, or of supplying standards in the several market towns, and of giving facilities to traders for the purchase of new weights and measures during the six months' notice period, should be left to Taluka Local Boards and Municipalities; and power to make rules and by-laws in respect of these matters may perhaps be given to them, subject to special prescription designed to ensure that the draft of such rules and by-laws shall have been before the public at least three months and shall have been particularly brought to the notice of traders, with a view to giving them ample opportunity to bring any objection to them to the notice of the sanctioning authority before sanction is accorded.

We do not wish the views and recommendations set out above to be taken as those finally adopted by us. They are the views and recommendations which most of us are prepared to subscribe to in the light of our present information; but we have had only one opportunity of meeting, (viz., after the Council meeting of last July) so far, and we feel that before we put our views and recommendations into final shape, we ought to have before us some indication of the trend of public opinion on the subject, to guide us in our final discussion after the November Council meeting. We therefore submit this "ad interim" report in the hope that Government will see fit to publish it in a Press Note, with a view to eliciting comments in the public Press, by which we should greatly profit in our final discussion of the subject next month. The only recommendation that we make just now is that Government should send copies of Mr. Simcox's report to all Collectors and instruct them all, especially those of West Khandesh and Nasik, the nearest to East Khadesh, to adopt Mr. Simcox's methods in their respective districts, if they think they have any chance of success, beginning, as Mr. Simcox did, by sounding traders and leading citizens in Darbars especially arranged for this purpose.

MR. WEBB AND GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Before attempting to reply to the stream of criticism friendly and hostile, which my recent plea for a practical acceptance of the 'Fowler' Committee's recommendations has brought forth from all parts of India, may I trespass on your space to correct a misapprehension on the part of several correspondents who seem to think that I have advocated the issue in India of a separate Indian gold coin quite different and distinct from the English sovereign.

A reference to the draft Bill accompanying my recent Memorandum (which most of my critics have obviously not seen), will show that what I have proposed is the coinage in India of a sovereign identical in weight and fineness with the English, the Australian, and the Canadian sovereigns. I suggest that the new coin shall be referred to as the Indian sovereign or gold mohur,—whichever the peoples of India may prefer. It would be a very good thing, I submit, for the Indian sovereign to bear the King-Emperor's head on one side exactly the same as on the English sovereign; and on the reverse, the design of the old gold mohur. My reasons, for this, are that looking to the history, the size, the population, the wealth, and the importance of India in the British Empire as compared with those of Canada and Australia it is only appropriate and right that sovereigns coined in India should bear a distinctively Indian design. Further, this design would be of advantage to India in that her sovereigns would in time circulate all over the world, and would, in this way, spread the name and fame of India in lands where knowledge of and respect for the peoples of this great Dependency have not as yet been very strikingly revealed.—Yours, etc.

M. de P. WEBB.
KARACHI, Nov. 13.

P. S.—May I add that in order that my 'Gold for India' may be available to the public in its entirety, I have now despatched a small stock to Messrs. Taraporevalla and Sons of Meadow Street, Bombay, who can supply any copies that may be required.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus are only with for two nights more, but during their last week have found the new change of programme. There will be four more performances, two matinees and two in the evening, and Madame Hprmston-Love has decided to make competitive presentations on each of these occasions. This afternoon, tomorrow afternoon, and on both nights, two handsome watches will be given away at each show. In addition to this, to-night the holder of the lucky coupon, one of which will be presented with each ticket sold, will receive a gramaphone with twelve records while on Sunday evening two silk saris will be given away. It is anticipated that the Bombay public will see to it that Harmston's get good houses during their last two days of their visit to Bombay.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

The General Secretary begs to announce the following further contributions to the Royal Visit Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,97,745-10; Mr. Sheik Jasum bin Mahomedali Ebrahim, Rs. 2,500; Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Co., Rs. 1,000; The Health Officer, Bombay Municipality and Staff, Rs. 595-4; The Members of the City Police Force, Rs. 548-8-6; The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, The International Banking Corporation, The Atlas Assurance Co., The Commercial Union Assurance Co., Rao Saheb Vassanji Tricumji, Messrs. The Royal Insurance Co., Messrs. Gaddum and Co., The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons, each Rs. 500; Messrs. K. and A. S. Framji, Rs. 400; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. S. K. Barodawala, Messrs. C. McDonald and Co. and Mr. Chuturbhuj Jeewandas, each Rs. 300; The South British Insurance Co., Messrs. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy and Bros. and The Yorkshire Insurance Co., each Rs. 250; the Employes of the G. I. P. Ry. (2nd instalment) Rs. 209-15; Mr. S. R. Bomanjee, Mr. Mulji Haridas, Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. and Mr. Haji Gulam M. Ajum, each Rs. 200; Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., L. Union Insurance Co., Mr. F. H. Khambatta, Mr. S. H. S. Ahmadwala and Mr. J. Petit, each Rs. 150; Mr. S. E. S. Mulla, Rs. 125; Messrs. Warden and Co. and Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, each Rs. 101; The Revenue and Refuud Audit Officer, Bombay Municipality and Staff, Rs. 100-6; the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, Major-General J. C. Swann, C. B., Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., the Hon. Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. Jagmohandas V. Bhaisett, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datubhoy, Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co., Mr. Shivdas M. Shroff, Messrs. Godrej and Boyce, Mr. Haji Ajum Gulam Hussin, Mr. Tribhowvandas Varjivandas, "A Parsi Well-Wisher," Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo, Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji, Mr. Cowasji N. Chhoi, Mr. Rustamji M. Kooka, Mr. Maganlal H. Shroff, Dr. D. B. Naik-Dandekar, Mr. Gulamhussin Ludabhoy and Mr. Hurmukhrai Sundermal, each Rs. 100; M

THE CENSOR AT THE TELEPHONE.

War Fever in Italy.

Milan these days, says the "Daily Mail" special correspondent in Milan on October 21, presents an interesting spectacle to the observant stranger. The streets of "the Manchester of Italy" are busier than ever, the endless files of tramways are more crowded than when I was here two years ago, and crossing the Piazza-Duromo—the "carrefour des-cornes" of this city—in front of the marvellous cathedral, is a feat only to be attempted by the bold and nimble. In the famous Galleria and at the corners of the bustling thoroughfares boys shout the latest news from Tripoli, displayed on the front page of the journals in type one-inch deep. On the days when important tidings come from the seat of operations the circulation of the two chief papers in Milan sometimes takes a leap of 100,000 each. In the booksellers' windows are brightly-coloured maps showing La Tripolitania, and the newspaper kiosks are surrounded by crowds commenting on the pictures in the illustrated papers of the damage done to the forts at Tripoli by the Italian guns, the landing of troops and the portraits of General Caneva and the admirals in command in Northern Africa.

In the Via Venezia I bought a picture postcard in which the Peninsula is represented in the upper portion, while lower down, on the opposite side of the Mediterranean, a graceful Turkish maiden kneels to kiss the tricolour of the conqueror, held towards her by a "bersagliere." In a corner of the card is the legend, "Viva Tripoli-Italiana." A winged figure carrying the flag of Italy in one hand and a sword in the other, flies across another postcard towards Tripolitania, while the Italian Fleet follows in the same direction, a flotilla of aeroplanes bringing up the rear. A third card, evidently intended for circulation in the family, shows Young Italy holding aloft the flag of his country. Overhead is the outspoken declaration: "We want Tripoli!"

All afternoon and evening queens wait admission to the cinematograph theatres, at whose doors men announce in stentorian tones that the films have just arrived from the seat of war, and that if you step inside you will see the actual taking of Tripoli the bombardment by the Italian Fleet, the landing of the sailors, and all the other "drammatico," "patetico," "sensazionale" and "straordinario," incidents of the campaign.

FOR AND AGAINST THE WAR.

Milan prides itself on being the "moral" capital of Italy. While Rome, on account of its situation, its traditions, and its history, must be conceded the honour of ranking as the capital of the empire, Milan, because of its wealth, commerce, industry, and manufactures, claims to be the real living centre of the empire. More than any other city in the kingdom, Milan has witnessed the clash of the opposing factions roused into ferocious energy by the campaign; on the one side the wealthy Conservative and bourgeois element, who are heart and soul in favour of the Government's bellicose policy and on the other the Radicals, Socialists and Anarchists, who are opposed to the Conservatives on principle, and consequently to the Tripoli expedition. The upper classes argue that the extension of the territory over which Italy exercises dominion means more purchasers for their goods and better opportunities for the investment of their capital. The Radicals denounce the expedition because they consider that any enterprise of this kind increases the power and influence of the military element, which is the chief obstacle to the realisation of their ambitions. So bit er was the struggle between those two camps during the anti-war riots in various parts of the country that eight persons were killed and a hundred wounded, and a thousand arrests were effected. The rival battle-cries were: "Long live Italian Tripoli!" and "Down with the Army!" In the course of inflammatory speeches King Victor Emmanuel was condemned for encouraging the expedition for dynastic reasons and because he wished to please his father-in-law, King Nicolas of Montenegro, whose aggrandisement can only be brought about by the humiliation of the Turks. Now that the expedition against Turkey has been a success the opposition of the extremists is swamped by a wave of patriotic enthusiasm and Milan proverbially slow to depart from its sangfroid has succumbed in its turn to the national war fever.

THE LESSON OF ABYSSINIA.

Certain foreign critics have expressed the opinion that Italy's display of naval and military force in connection with the campaign was out of all proportion to the necessities of the case. To understand the situation, however, it should be borne in mind that Italy met with disaster in Abyssinia because she tried to run the expedition on the cheap. It was difficult for her to do otherwise, for at that time her finances were in anything but a flourishing condition. So when the War Office asked for an army corps the army corps was forthcoming, but it was a division short; brigades were a regiment short, and regiments were a company short. In the defeat of Adowa—the greatest colonial calamity ever recorded—Italy lost 7,000 men, and 10,000 were taken prisoners. But her terrible reverse acted on the nation like a tonic, and since 1896 when the Minister of the Treasury announced a deficit of twenty millions sterling, Italy for fifteen years has never abandoned her determination to prove to the world that the unparalleled misfortune which overtook her in Abyssinia was due simply and solely to a miscalculation as to the forces of the enemy, and that she had within her latent energy sufficient to place her on a level. With the most advanced countries in Europe. Two years after Adowah the deficit of twenty millions had vanished, and for the past thirteen years Italy has been the only country in Europe showing a constant surplus in her State Budget.

ITALY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

When the Tripolitan affair was decided on, Italy, profiting by the cruel lesson of Abyssinia, organised the expeditionary corps on a footing large enough not only to occupy a half-abandoned Turkish province, but to fight a first-class European Power. The scheme of conquest elaborated by the Headquarters Staff in Rome was drawn up as if the country was at war, not with the Sick Man of the East, but with a Power superior to herself. The result is that to-day Italians are able to point with pride to the manner in which they have accomplished the work they set out to do. They have retrieved the military reputation and have shown to the Attachés of the Powers who accompanied the forces to North Africa that they are not inferior in organisation, armament, equipment, or discipline to any other country in Europe.

The Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior, M. Giolitti, decided to make the censorship of the Press as effective as possible. It was recalled that in 1896, when Italy was at war with Abyssinia, the Italian Press unintentionally supplied the enemy with most valuable information. The war news published in Rome was telegraphed to France, which was then on very strained relations with Italy, and the Emperor Menelik's representative in Paris at once transmitted it to Djibouti, whence it was despatched to Addis-Abeba, the Abyssinian capital.

This time the Cabinet resolved that nothing of the kind should be possible. For a while the Government's plans were developed with the utmost secrecy, and, as soon as information began to leak out, the Government announced that whoever willingly or unwillingly, knowingly or unconsciously divulged news concerning the armaments and the movements or concentration of troops, or any other information which might be of service to the enemy, would be prosecuted and made liable to a fine of £200 and fifteen years' imprisonment. Concurrently with the issue of this warning all despatches alluding to the war were confiscated or delayed so long that they were rendered useless.

It was in consequence of these measures that the strategic journalist declared war on the censor. Believing that Italy's precautions to fight a country which had no navy and was unable to empty its army against the enemy were absurd and extreme, the newspaper correspondents set themselves to circumvent the man who stopped their telegrams. First cipher messages were tried but the Government immediately suppressed these. Then conventional telegrams were employed that is to say the news that 5,000 Turks had concentrated at Tripoli was conveyed in a harmless-looking phrase reading, "Five thousand oranges produced Syracuse" but the censor was not long in seeing through this subterfuge, and the conventional message had in its turn to be dropped. When all expedients had been defeated by the Government's watchful Press agent, the only resource left to the journalists was to send their despatches from a telegraph office on the frontier outside of Italy. The best place for this kind of work was undoubtedly Chiasso, which, while on Swiss territory, is only a few miles from Como, the chief town of an Italian province, and an hour and a half's journey by train from Milan.

TELEPHONING DEVICES.

An accomplice telephoned the war news from Milan to Chiasso, being careful not to mention the word Tripoli. Otherwise the communication was at once interrupted by the listening agent of the censor. Therefore for Tripoli he substituted Brighton, and Benghazi and Derna were replaced by Oxford and Cambridge. Motor-car and aeroplane technicalities were used for all terms relating to the army and navy. For instance, petrol meant troops, breakdown was bombardment, and alterrissage was firing. This method worked very well for a time, but one day the censor broke in while a message was being teleponed and remarked: "Look here! This can't go on. You are simply ruining yourself with petrol. And, besides, it is quite inconceivable that any one individual should buy so many motor-cars and aeroplanes." He added that in future this artifice would not be allowed, and if English were employed on the telephone he would cut off the connection. No conversation would be permitted except in Indian or French. In despair the Journalists next tried carrier pigeons between Como and Chiasso. But the birds, for lack of training, always flew far beyond their destination, taking their valuable secrets with them. The "express" letter service was found, in the end, to be the most satisfactory method of obtaining news at Chiasso, for letter were never interfered with.

The journalists at Chiasso during the liveliest period included Englishmen, Americans, Germans, and one or two Italians acting as correspondents for foreign papers. Accommodation at the local hotels was at a premium, and as I was fortunate enough to have a double-bedded room, I one night gave hospitality to an American confrere who was unable to find lodging elsewhere. Two nights later, on going upstairs to my room I found an English newspaper man fast asleep in my spare bed. The hotel proprietor, believing that I would not decline to share my room a second time, had taken my consent for granted, and given a worn-out confrere the only available bed in the hotel.

WHEELS.

Man's Best Friend.

Simplicity is the chief characteristic of the most useful things the world possesses, and few among them are more simple than wheels. Their mechanism can generally be grasped in a moment, but in spite of their almost childish construction they are man's best friends—friends on whom he confidently relies for a thousand and one duties. Indeed, to such an extent do we put our faith in them that it is beyond the power of the human mind to imagine what the world would be like if wheels became non-existent. But there is no danger of such a calamity befalling us, for we may be pretty sure they will continue to revolve in some shape or form until time shall be no more.

ORIGIN DOUBTFUL.

Their origin must certainly date back to that problematical period which is known in the vernacular as "the mist of antiquity." Even the Garden of Eden probably contained the germ of the idea, for the nearest approach in Nature to travelling on wheels is to be found in the movement of certain round gourds. These when dry roll along the ground rapidly, and so transport their contained seed to a distance. In the eighty-third Psalm is this passage, "Make them like unto a wheel," which is said to refer to the wheel-like running of the gourds. It is by no means unlikely that the first wheel made was suggested to primitive man by the action of these particular gourds, for not once nor twice, but over and over again, inventors have found inspiration in the fairy and of Nature.

Nevertheless, be their origin what it may, the fact remains that they have withstood the whirligig of time as well as the ingenuity of man; nothing has ever been invented to supplant them for the particular and special offices which they fulfil. They are as permanently fixed in the human economy as the everlasting hills or the eternal sea. Undoubtedly animals as the motive power of every variety of vehicle will one of these days be dispensed with for that purpose. When that time arrives, wheels will still be as indispensable as they are now. Of a truth wheels have never had a real rival, and even an Edison has not devised anything to take their place, while they weird imagination of our novelists, scientific or otherwise, has not hit on a means of mechanical locomotion, where wheels are conspicuous by their absence.

NECESSITY IN LIFE.

Although to the casual observer wheels may seem unimportant and insignificant, the more closely one investigates the subject the more one's wonder grows at the amazing and absolutely necessary part they play in the drama of life; it will be found that in some shape or form they are mixed up with almost everything connected with the world's work, and with a good deal of its pleasure, too. Indeed, there can be no question that the onward march of civilisation has been not a little due to their influence and, undoubtedly, the growth the the British Empire owes a considerable debt to them, while most of the comforts and conveniences we enjoy are their outcome, for machinery is the leading feature in every kind of manufacture, and what would machinery be like without wheels? Therefore, it cannot be considered exaggeration to say that they are the very backbone and mainstay of the world's life and activity.

Even the planet on which we live can almost be called a wheel, as it is ever revolving slowly, but surely, in the fashion of a wheel. And almost everything that is used as a means of mechanical locomotion runs on wheels—our forefathers travelled in coaches and postchaises, we go hither and thither by trains, motors, bycicles, carriages, and steamboats of all kinds and to each and all of these wheels are a sine qua non. But to help in locomotion is by no means the sole mission of the wheel, for most things of daily use and utility are largely controlled and worked by its instrumentality. In fact, one could demonstrate that, directly or indirectly, almost everything is indebted to it, for it is often a very modest piece of machinery, doing its work out of sight, but not the less efficiently, because it is n t always seen on the surface of things. For instance, miracles are enacted for us by wheels in connection with the day's work. We find the proper hour to leave our couch by their power in the form of a watch or clock. We bundle out of bed and sit down to breakfast, when we find that the food we eat at that meal would not have been there except through the aid of wheels. Then their instrumentality takes us to the City or wherever we want to go, and they are, in some way or other, concerned with every kind of business in which men are engaged

PRAYER WHEELS.

It will thus be seen that Western nations live more or less in an automatic age, but we have not yet adopted a mechanical of means conducting our devotions, such as the praying-wheels used by the Hameist Buddhists, who assume that the efficacy of prayer consists in the multiplicity of its repetition. These instruments are of various sizes, from small cylinders turned by hand to huge ones driven by water or wind. Long strips of paper, with a written or printed formula repeated hundreds or even thousands of times, are wrapped round these cylinders. As the cylinders revolve the paper rolls uncoil, and so the prayer is said. A traveller in Thibet speaks of a praying wheel holding one thousand four hundred thin leaves, on each side of which the prayer is printed ten times. "This gives twenty-eight thousand prayers, all of which are put to the worshipper's credit in the world to come if, with the touch of his fingers, he makes the wheel revolve once."

And one must also remember that in the journey through life, from the cradle to the grave, wheels are ever turning for every individual in a strictly personal sense. A few months after we appear on the scene we are introduced to them in the form of a perambulator, and a while later we get promoted to a mail-cart. A few years elapse and we mount the bicycle. Next we come to our wedding day; here again wheels play an important part, and by their assistance we go to church and start on the honeymoon. And, finally, when the whole gamut of life has been run, the last wheels that will ever trouble us are those attached to the hearse.

The "Ceylon Observer's" London correspondent telegraphed on the 10th instant:—"At a meeting of the Produce Committee yesterday, it was resolved that the time had come to consider the limitation of the liability of the immigrant coolly. Mr. Rosling is returning in January, and will submit the matter to Kandy. It was agreed to support the New York Exhibition".

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

HOW DID HE KNOW?

"Here Jane, I've found one of your hairs on my bacon."

"Goodness, sir, how good of you! Ow did you know us ladies kept our combings?"

HARD LINES.

The man who had done everything was talking. "I was hanging on the buffers" he said. "The train was travelling at 70 miles an hour. My arms grew tired. Then my hand slipped, and I remember distinctly, as my head struck the rails—"

"Hard lines!" remarked the diminutive man in the corner, who had not previously spoken.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE A FRUITARIAN.

Doctor—"Now, there is a very simple remedy for this—er—this—er—recurring thirst. Whenever you feel that you want a whisky and soda, just eat an apple—eat an apple."

Patient—"But—er—fancy eating fifty or sixty apples a day!"

THE COST.

Youth—"What do I pay for a marriage license?"

Facetious Clerk—"Well you get it on the instalment plan."

Youth—"How's that?"

Facetious Clerk—"Thirty shillings down and your entire salary each week for the rest of your life."

MAKING IT HOT.

"What if I were one of those husbands, my dear, who get up cross in the morning and bang things about and kick like any thing just, because the coffe is cold?"

"John," responded his wife, "I would, make it hot for you."

As her words admitted of more than one interpretation John said no more about his coffee.

A NON-STARTER.

A well-known gentleman of the long robe stepped out of his chambers in the Temple and pinned upon the door the more or less veracious legend, Back directly.

A sporting friend appeared upon the scene a little later and wrote, Back directly be hanged? There's no such horse in the race!

WHICH?

He was a large gentleman, with a face which resembled the setting sun in all its September glory. A shrewd observer might have come to the conclusion that he earned a living by tearing up the road, and then punching it down again. And the shrewd observer would have been right. For his name was Andy Mullins, and he was the Pride of the Picks.

Porous plaster, please, he said to the chemist, and forthwith confided in that learned tradesman the fact that he'd had a pain in his back, and that the doctor had advised the plaster.

Yes, certainly! said the obliging chemist. There you are! Is there anything else I can have the pleasure of getting for you!

Well, not as I knows of, said Andy. But——Oh, yus; you might tell us one thing! Do I take it in milk, or just plain water?

SILENCED THEM.

The veterans in the bar parlor of the Cricksters' Arms were discussing the season's cricket news and spinning yarns about the big hits they had made in the zeyday of their youth.

One braggart unblushingly claimed that he had once knocked a ball over three fields on to a railway line, where it had dropped and knocked the stoke of a passing train senseless.

Well I'm better at gardening than cricksting, said another, an' I remember once 'somebody knocked a ball into my garden and one o' the fielders; with out even asking leave rushed in and, picking it up as he thought, flung it into the field, and a minute later he reappeared, laughing fit to split.

What's up! says I. You got yer ball, didn't yer!

Not I, gav'nor he says; 'twas one o' your big red gooseberries I picked up by mistake.

Then there was silence in the bar-parlor.

TOO CUTE.

An amusing story is related of a farmer who came into a village grocery in a Western town and exhibited to an admiring crowd an enormous egg about six inches long. He had it packed in cotton and wouldn't allow anybody to handle it for fear of breaking the phenomenon. The grocery man examined it with the rest and intending to chaff the countryman, said—

Pshaw! I've got something in the egg line that will beat that.

I bet you five shillings you haven't, said the countryman, getting excited.

Take it up, said the grocery man, and going behind the counter he brought out a wir eggbeater.

There's something in the egg line that will beat it, I guess, said he, reaching for the stakes.

Hold on there! said the farmer; let's see you beat it, and he handed it to the grocer.

The latter held out his hand for it, but dropped it in surprise on the counter, where it broke two soup plates and a platter. It was of iron, painted white.

Some folks think they are tarnation cute, muttered the farmer as he pocketed the stakes and left, but' 'tain't no use buckin' ag'inst the solid facts.

NOT USED TO IT.

There was an air of storm in the house. Papa, whose sole desire was to get out of his evening dress waistcoat, and change into something with an elastic back, was looking as fierce as though someone had asked him for a subscription. Mamma was in tears, and the two Miss Robinsons looked on more in sorrow than in anger.

What's the racket? whispered young Franklin, who, if report speaks true, will one day lead the youngest Miss Robinson to the altar.

S-sh! was the reply.

Dinner not up to the mark—eh?

S-sh!

One of those waiters trod on the old man's favorite?

No. But, oh, it's awful! You know, dear mamma had such trouble to get an invitation to this affair, and she had built such hopes of getting really to know the best people in the town, as the outcome of having been to the dear countess' dinner party, and now papa has spoilt it all and disgraced us for ever.

Good gracious! How?

Why, at the end of the dinner he had four knives, three forks, and two spoons left. Isn't it awful?

REVENGE IS SWEET.

Two Joneses lived next door to each other and, having to call on one of them, Brown, of course, went to the wrong house. A crabbed servant answered the bell, and on Brown asking:—

In this Mr. John Jones? she replied snappishly as if she had been bothered with many such enquiries. No, it ain't and slammed the door in his face.

Brown walked on a hundred yards or so, when a bright thought struck him. He returned at once and rang the same bell again. Again, the crabbed servant appeared.

Who said it was asked Brown triumphantly, and instantly walked away.

ONE FOR THE LAWYER.

I presume my good fellow you're a laborer, said a barrister to a plainly dressed witness.

You are right; I am a workman, sir, replied the witness, who was on engineer.

Familiar with the use of the pick, shovel, and spade, I suppose?

To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade though.

Perhaps you will condescend to enlighten me as to your principal implements.

It is hardly worth while; you cannot possibly comprehend their nature or use.

Probably not, as I have never had the honor of being a workman, but I insist upon knowing what they are.

The reply rather disconcerted him—Brains?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GEORGE GRAY

Says:

The World's Record Billiard Player

O-T

IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

O-T
A DASH IN
WHISKY BRANDY WINE OR BEER MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK
ALSO THE BEST LIQUEUR AFTER MEALS
J. DIXON & Co
A GREAT CURE FOR INDIGESTION

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,403 (†1,338 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
‡1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other inflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.

Buy a Bottle and Try It!

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Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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Recovery of appetite
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Recovery of a healthy supply of vitalising blood
Recovery of mental and physical force
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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, sto, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

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of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.
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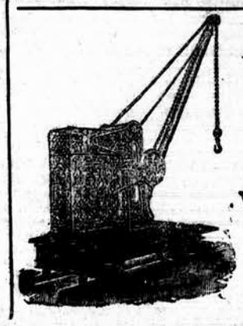

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 79.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Calcutta Pageant,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Mr. Frank Lascelles, who has come out to India from England to supervise the Calcutta Pageant, is by no means satisfied with the programme arranged by the Committee. At the meeting on Wednesday night he presented a report in which he spoke very strongly of the inadequacy of the programme proposed. He warned the Committee in effect, if not in actual words that, unless there was considerable elaboration the pageant would be dull and disappointing to a degree, that would bore rather than interest the spectators; that it would be unworthy of the occasion and that the pageant would be a fiasco. He strongly urged that there should be two scenes from history, one Hindu and the other Mahomedan, embodying two processions, and said that the people could not be expected to sit for two hours merely watching processions go by.

As a result of this report a small Sur-Committee, consisting of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Maharaja of Burdwan and Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, was appointed to confer with Mr. Lascelles as to the elaboration of the scenes. It now remains to be seen whether they will accept his suggestion.

The model of the hexagonal shamiana to be erected over the Queen's statue on the Red Road, Calcutta, in connection with their Majesties' arrival, is now on view at the Calcutta School of Art. The shamiana will be made of purple cloth with deep, hanging borders of purple velvet. The borders will be decorated with applique patterns of wreaths and festoons alternating with velvet fleurs-de-lis. A gold fringe with tassels will complete the effect. The whole will be supported on six pillars with gold decorations surmounted with golden crowns. On front of the Shamiana there will be a large shield and crown with a large initial "V". The design is most artistic.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The scheme for the decoration of Howrah station on the occasion of the Royal visit is an elaborate one. The arrival platform will be decorated in pale blue, white and red. Baize will be stretched from the platform to the special landing stage opposite the station, where Their Majesties will embark on the ferry steamer "Howrah" and, escorted by six other river steamers, will proceed to Princep's Ghat. The steamer on which the Royal visitors will travel is being especially decorated. All the cabins of the upper deck have been moved, so that the entire length of the vessels can be utilised by Their Majesties and the Royal party. A valuable carpet in royal blue for Their Majesties' use is being especially manufactured in India and the paddle boxes will be emblazoned with the Royal Coat of Arms in gold papier-mache and the insignia of the Star of India will be on each side of the bow of steamers. During Their Majesties' presence on board a silk Royal Standard made in India will be hoisted on the foremast with the Port Commissioners' ensign. The boat will be luxuriously furnished with lounges and chairs.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

It is understood that the Governor of Hong-Kong is unable to attend the Delhi Durbar.

Delhi is already beseiged by a large army of sightseers who may be seen taking trips on the light railway. The camps are springing up daily and many people are taking plots of ground which the Committee is letting out for the Durbar period. The gardens in front of the King's and the other important camps are in good condition.

Sir Jhon Hewett has come to the camp accompanied by Brigadier General Cox, who visited the massed bands camps and welcomed the bands to Delhi.

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Lahore this evening and reach Kingsway station, Coronation Durbar to-morrow morning. His Honour accompanied by Major Bayley, Private Secretary, will be present at the public arrival of the Viceroy on Saturday. Lady Dane and the Misses Dane will join at Delhi next week. Sir Louis Dane is not likely to leave Delhi until after the Durbar.

CORONATION DURBAR, Nov. 17.

There has been more or less steady rain here all the day, but so far no particular damage has occurred. The big tent for which most concern is felt in case of heavy rain is the huge flat top shamiana in the King's camp, under which it is proposed to hold the Investiture.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

In the Royal Dragoon's cup final, the Eighth Hussars (A) defeated the Scouts by eight goals to four. Thomas was injured, M. Calmont of the Seventh Hussars replaced him.

BOMBAY ILLUMINATIONS.

The following communication has been issued by the Secretary to the Royal visit fund :—The buildings belonging to Government, and the Municipality will be illuminated on the evenings of Saturday, December 2, Monday December 4, and Tuesday December 5. They will not be illuminated on the night of Sunday, December 3. Government and Municipal buildings will, however, be illuminated on the evening of the Coronation Proclamation day Tuesday December, 12 and it is suggested that private bodies and individuals who have arranged for four days illuminations should arrange to illuminate on December 12, instead of on December 3.

In order to allow of traffic being re-arranged after the Royal Procession on December 2 the illuminations on Government buildings will not begin till 8 p. m. on that evening, and it is suggested that all illuminations depending on electric light and gas should begin at that hour. The lighting of candles and oil lamps, which will take time to accomplish should be begun at an earlier hour, so that there be a general effect after 8 p. m. on Monday and Tuesday—the illuminations should be begun soon after nightfall.

The firework display in Black Bay will begin at at 9-30 p. m. on the night of December 4.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of quarters and an office for the Railway Police Inspectors at Belgaum, and Madras, on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a Railway Institute for the traffic staff stationed at Rawalpindi on the North-Western State Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a metre-gauge inspection saloon on a 50-ft. underframe for the use of the Agent, South Indian Railways.

Mr. H. F. Lockwood, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on that railway from the 12th October, 1911, and until further orders.

Mr. W. A. F. Hanby, Executive Engineer, B. P. S. Ry., is appointed to officiate as a Deputy-Engineer-in-Chief of that line with the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class, from the 30th October, 1911.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt, were:—Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Hon. Norah Strutt, Hon. G. Bruce, Justice Miss Holmwood, Hon. Justice Fletcher, Hon. S. Mrs. and Miss. Sinha, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Caspersz, Hon. Justice and Mr. Carnduff, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Brett, Hon. Lady Harington, Hon. R. Nathan, Hon. Justice Shurfudin, Sir Hon. Justice Harington, and Sir D. J. and Lady Tata.

EN PASSANT.

The death of Kyrle Bellew removes a somewhat familiar Actor from the scene of Indian playgoers of the near past. He was born in Calcutta, his father at that time being a Chaplain, and the Incumbent of the Historical St. John's Church of that City. There are yet a few citizens who may recall that eloquence and picturesque Preacher, as also the unfortunate social scandal that closed his career of Divinity. In later days he became one of the most notable public readers and Elocutionists of the day. Dramatic instinct in the subject of this para was thus hereditary. I remember Kyrle Bellew as far back as 1875. He was then known as Harold Kyrle and his acting of the eccentric part of Belvawny in Gilbert's Comedy "Engaged" very much impressed my boyish mind. This was at the old Haymarket house, then under the veteran Buckstone's management. Others in the Caste of this play were Marion Terry and the inimitable George Honey. Bellew was subsequently at the Aquarium Theatre, of which Miss Henrietta Hodson (Mrs. Henry Labouchere) was Lessee, appearing with Miss Marie Litton in a round of Shakesperian characters. A few years later he had come to the front in the legitimate Drama, subsequently forming the partnership with Mrs. Brown-Potter by which he became best known to Indian audiences. Among his Shakesperian parts Romeo and Orlando were probably the most notable. I cannot call to mind a more perfect Romeo even with memory of H. B. Conway before me. He was a graceful and most finished Elocutionist and had a remarkably rich voice.

"The chivalric Balfour" after a career of twenty-five years in the fighting line of Politics has gone over to the reserves. Friend and foe in the arena of Administrative strife have but one voice in estimation of his qualities as a Statesman and a gentleman and universal regret is felt at his disappearance from the front benches of the House where it has been said he proved himself, perhaps, the greatest force in debate since the days of Pitt. As we all know Mr. Balfour inherits the blood of generations of Statesmen and though in his case descent obtains through a female member of the Cecils, posterity may yet write him down as of the most gifted of his race. For fearless administration history has fewer more prominent examples than in his career as Irish Secretary during the stormy period ending 1892. He left Ireland in a more prosperous and peaceful condition than he found it, and any measure of Home Rule, apart from the extreme elements of separation, which may come about must embody many of those points of constructive policy advocated during his tenure of office. His supreme direction of his Party has scarcely reached the decade, not a lengthy period as Leaderships have gone during the recent past. It is improbable, however, that any other Unionist Minister could have held together ranks so marked by faction at several critical periods of his career. In these days most things have to yield to young and enthusiastic blood. The philosophy inherent in Mr. Balfour's nature has once again stood him in good stead. The sons of Zeruiah too strong as they may be for the even pursuer of traditional lines are forces that must obtain in the present trend of events which upset the old formations of the battle field.

The fate of the historical Chrystal Palace at Sydenham, as a Public resort, has been trembling in the balance on account of an order for sale in the Court of Chancery. To avert this disaster strenuous steps have recently been taken, the latest in the form of a meeting, under the Lord Mayor of London (Sir T. Vezey Strong) to appeal for public funds to purchase the property for the nation. Some few months ago Sir W. Treloar circularised Masonic Lodges for donations for the purpose the particular item of interest to the craft being urged in the fact that it would be a permanent memorial to the late King whose memory of course is particularly endeared to Freemasons through his long connection with them as Grand Master and Grand Patron. How far this particular appeal was successful is not known. The Athletic and Musical communities are referred to but there is no mention of the Craft. Interest in the present movement is spread over 20 to 30 millions, who it might be thought could, were they so disposed, easily guarantee the purchase money which is estimated at £300,000. Not only to the Londoner but to hundreds of thousands sightseers from every part of the Globe has the Chrystal Palace been an object of veneration and delight for 58 years. It has been the venue of the greatest Musical and Athletic assemblies and it is believed the leaders in these lines will prominently assert themselves in the general movement to secure the place for all time as a National Institution which it is intended shall be particularly associated with the name of the late King.

Considerable correspondence has been noticed regarding the proposed rates of admission to the Exhibition of Old Bombay which to the casual visitor is fixed at the proverbial 'dib.' The organising Committee has not altogether escaped calumny the chief reproach suggested being that the ulterior end of the show is profit. The Honorary Secretary repudiates the suggestion, but, even had the inference been allowed to remain as long, as the Public would get value for money there could be no consistent cause for complaint. But we are not without assurance that admission fees may be modified later on. As it is the Committee have liberally catered for Season ticket holders (a fact the Lessees of the various Theatres during approaching gala of events might take to heart and emulate). A subscription of Rs. 35 will admit father, mother and two kiddies 76 times, i.e., something under 2 annas per head for each visit. This is reduction for quantity with a vengeance. Of course the expense can be made to commence when one gets inside, and paterfamilias will need carefully examine the flexibility of his purse. There is one little blot on the scheme, viz: the introduction of the semblance of 'class' in what should be a thoroughly Cosmopolitan show. The extra 10 rupees realised from the appropriation of a special place for special people will perhaps scarcely balance the personal feelings which the air of distinction suggested by the area of the so-called Clubland may set up. Seeing that the Bombay Gymkhana adjoins the grounds and could be naturally availed of by those who will be exclusively held eligible for the proposed precincts of fashion the idea seems superfluous and opposed to what should be the predominant spirit between all grades of people at this time.

It never rains but it pours, runs the old adage. In the Theatrical line for the next few weeks there will be the plethora of delight for Playgoers. Mr. Allan Wilkie starts his season on the 18th instant to be followed in due course by Mr. Matheson Lang's company. The "Merchant of Venice" will be staged on the date mentioned. Mr. Wilkie's Shylock has obtained considerable encomia in Calcutta. One correspondent to a Contemporary it is noticed in referring to the representation falls back on Pope's well known couplet.

This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew.

The celebrated Twickenham poet and critic alluded of course to Macklin, an actor of considerable note of his period, who portrayed the Jew in the ultra revengeful and blood thirsty style. Tradition reports that he played the part in the knee breeches and bag coat of the period. The Dramatic student has a tendency to fix a standard by the reputation of old eighteenth ceaturv actors as suggested in the opinions of eminent Literateurs of the time. If these actors really reached the height one fondly dwells on it must have been attained through much up-hill work and with little encouragement in high places. Classed as vagabonds at a previous era in the history of Courts Actors though accepted for some worth among men of letters were not wholly rid of the reprosch until late in the Hanoverian period. Here and there actresses were ennobled by marriage, it is true, but one looks in vain through the ranks of male members of the profession for a similar acknowledgment of genius which has marked the careers of their successors in the Thespian world. And yet reputations of such actors as John Philip Kemble, David Garrick and a few others were not a little enhanced by the position and character they maintained in private life, which under the more generous auspices of twentieth century Society would have equally entitled them to honours now commonly bestowed on leaders in the profession.

LE TATILLON.

THE VICEROY'S COURT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP Nov. 17.

Their Imperial Majesties' Court will be held on the 4th January and not on the 5th as previously intimated.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES BILL.

Madras Mahajana Sabha's Criticisms

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha has submitted to the Government of India criticisms on the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Bill, introduced by the Hon'le Mr. Clark. The Sabha says that Section 4 of the Bill is most important. It requires the existing companies as those that may come into existence after the passing of the Bill into law, to deposit a lakh of rupees with the Government of India as a condition, precedent to the conduct of their business. The argument in favour of the provision is that the companies in the United Kingdom are bound by Statue to deposit £20,000 (3 lakhs of rupees). Considering the comparative poverty of India and the smallness of risks accepted by Indian companies the deposit of a lakh of rupees is most heavy. In the present condition of Indian Companies accepting small risks commensurate with the means of Indian population is a necessity. The legislature should in consideration of specially poor condition of India and of the present weak state of Indian enterprise considerably reduce the amount of deposit and regulate it with reference to the nominal capital of each company.

The Sabha respectfully suggests that the Indian companies be divided into three classes, first, those with a nominal capital of ten lakhs and upwards; second, those with a nominal capital of five lakhs and upwards and, third, those with a nominal capital of less than five lakhs, and that the deposits to be made by them be fixed at Rs. 100,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. A graduated scale like this will be fair and safe in all interests and will not smother Indian concerns which are in their infancy. The retrospective application of the deposit clause to the existing companies is, it is submitted, opposed to the well-established canons of legislation as it may lead to the forcible liquidation of some companies and the consequent ruin of many families. In face of the proposed legislation no attempt to increase the capital by the issue of new shares will succeed. Under these circumstances some existing companies may be forced to wind up their business owing to their inability to make the required deposits, to the great loss of many policy holders and share-holders.

The Sabha is of opinion that, as the best means of avoiding such a deplorable contingency, the existing companies should be exempted altogether from the operation of the deposit clause. The powers which the Government is taking to control these companies would be sufficient to safeguard all interests. If the legislature finally decides to compel the existing companies to make a deposi, they shall make a special provision for the protection of the interests of the shareholders and policy-holders of the companies, which, owing to their inability to make the deposit, may be obliged to wind up their business.

Section 4 requires a deposit to be made in the shape of Government securities as defined by the India Securitieg Act, 1886. The Sabha is of opinion that any security issued under the sanction of the Government of India or the local Government should be admissible for deposit just as are Government securities proper.

The Sabha recommends that Section 10 of the Bill be so modified that it may not apply to companies whose business is already subject to actual investigation under their own constitution. The Sabha thinks that the clear definition of what constitutes the profits of a life assurance company on which the income tax should be assessed, should be laid down in the Act itself to secure uniformity and the fair and equal treatment of all Indian Companies, irrespective of geographical or provincial considerations and to do away with the existing anomaly of assessing a tax according to the individual discretion of the collectors, which curiously varies according to the provinces in which they exercise their functions.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Col. R.H. Firth, R.R.M. C., is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy vice Col. Foreman.

Brigadier-General Keary is appointed a Brigade Commander vice Genl. Fasken.

Cols. Robinson and Johnson are appointed Divisional Artillery Commanders with temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Major A. S. Begbie, is appointed to be Lieut. Colonel.

Major General Bayley will receive good service pension of £100 is room of late General Collen, and Major-General Grey will receive good service pension of £50 in room of General Bayley.

Lieutenant General Locke Elliott, Col. H. S. P. Davies and Col. C. C. Tenant retire from the service.

Lt.-Col. Crawford, I. M. S., retires from the service.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Trethewy, Evans and W. C. Macpherson tegign the Civil Service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. A. D. Imms is appointed Forest Zoologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Lt. C. H. R. Chesney. R. E., Assistant Engineer, Punjab, temporarily reverts to Military duty.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Michael, I. C. S., is posted as Accountant General, Bombay.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Baker officiates as Comptroller, Military Accounts, vice Lt.-Col. Henderson is granted leave.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Oct. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col P J Gordon, B — Col. A G Peyton, I A
Capt G F W Anson, B — Major E N Costello, 2-2 Punj.
Mr J S Campbell, C S I, C I E, B Gov — Capt R D MacGregor I M S
Mr F A Hadow, B — Capt W F Mathews, R E
Mr H C Cunningham, B — Capt C G Ransford, 91 Bhopal Inf
Mr J R Canningham, B — Lieut P J R Sandilands, 108 Inf
Mr T W E S Wrench, B
Rev F E Markby, M
Rev S J Evans, M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt C F Mackenzie, I A B, 6 mo M C — Capt P F Gell, 14 Lrs, to Dec 31, 1911, on M C
Mr H G Fitzgerald, B, 12 days — Capt M E Monteith, 105 M L I, 14 days
Mr O A Travers, B 2 mo M C — Capt M H L Morgan, 62 Lrs, to Dec 31, 1911, on M C
Mr C R Paulin, B, 3 mo M C — Capt C H Reinhold, I M S to March 14, 1912
Mr C H Martin, B, 3 mo M C — Capn Digges La Touche, 16 Cav, to Dec 16, 1911
Mr J Moore, M 10 days — Lieut P H H Bailey, 33 Sikh Prs, to March 28, 1912, on M C
Mr H E Prescott, Bo, 1 mo M C — Lieut F J H B Hutchinson R I M, 3 mo M C
Major J M Home, 8 G R, 14 days
Major R E Boome, 36 Jacob's H., 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E Geake, B Cov — Capt W E Home, 27 Pun
Mr H M S Clarke B — Capt R G G Oroly, I M S
Mr W H O Mions B — Lieut G F S Allen, 32 Lrs
Mr C B Cunningham, M

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 17.

The Loyal North Lancs met the Bishop's High School this evening in the third round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The game was a fairly level one though the Loyal North Lancs possess one of the best hockey teams in the station. They scored three goals in the first half-time and one goal in the second half, while the Bishop's High School put two goals to their credit in the second period. Score:—Loyal North Lancs, 4 goals Bishop's High School, 2 goals.

THE ALLAN WILKIE COY.

Mr. Allan Wilkie and his strong company from London arrived in Bombay yesterday by special Express, after a most successful three weeks' season in Calcutta, where they played to large houses and an eye-witness states that the stage at their last performance was like a flower show. The company travelled across India in a "special" engaged by Mr. Cohen of the Grand Opera House, Calcutta, under whose direction the company are playing here. The opening at the Empire Theatre to-night.

The piece chosen for the opening is "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. Wilkie's interpretation of the part of "Shylock" has been commended by all critics as "The Jew that Shakespeare drew." As one of our contemporaries remarks in Calcutta, Mr. Wilkie as Shylock was a strong, bold interpretation, and yet on that appealed to the best. The other members of the company all receive meritorius mention. Seats are booking rapidly, "To any not on the order of their going, but top at once. The box plan is on view at Soundy's and at the Theatre. Prices are as usual, and special concessions will be made for students, and those desirous of enjoying a season of Shakespeare.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"The Country Girl."

At the Choupatty Opera House last night, Mr. Bandmann reintroduced "The Country Girl" to Bombay, and followed up his previous successes with an excellent all-round production. The play is too well known to need recapitulation; sufficient to say it aroused and sustained all the interest accorded to it in its earlier days.

Miss Temple appeared in the title role, and interpreted "Nan" admirably; Miss Violet Frampton (Marjorie Joy), and Miss Stalla Godwin (Princess of Bhong) ably filled in their parts and as 'Barry', Mr. Bobbie Roberts was successful to the last degree. The rest of the company contributed annually to the success of the play, notably Mr. James McGrath who undertook Geoffrey Challona at short notice and Mr. Fairfax as the Rajah of Bhong, the latter working in some excellent topical lyrics.

"The Girl in the Train" will be staged to-night.

DEPARTURES.

Per s s "Morea", Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Morea" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anson Miss F
Baney, Mrs
Briggs, Mr W A
Broome, Mr J
Bulteel, Capt C E
Bulteel, Mrs and child
Carter, Mrs R G
Chambers, Mr, Mrs W A and child
Corstorphan, Mr N
Craigie, Mr A
Cresswell, Mr W N
Cullen, Capt W B
Dawson, Mrs child infant and nurse
Edwards, Miss L M
Eger, Miss
Eger, Miss W
Gamlen, Mr and Mrs R L
Gayer, Mr W A
Gayer, Mr and Mrs E C
Goldspink, Mrs
Gordon, Mrs W B
Grey, Mrs W G, 2 infants and nurse
Hamilton, Major A F D
Hamilton, Mrs
Harvey, Mr J A
Howard, Mr W H
Hunt, Dr E C
Jolliffe, Dr and Mrs J H
Kenrick, Maj W H
Kenrick, Mrs
Kenyon, Mr
Kilpatrick, Mr R
Lathia, Mr B B
Lewis, Mrs J W
Lewis, Miss R W
Lyon Campbell, Maj C H D
Moore, Miss York and Capt Benson Cooke's infts
Moore, Mrs
Muir, Mr H H
Muir, Mrs
Neve, Miss
Nicoll, Mr A Vere
Nicoll, Mrs and infant
Park, Miss M H
Phillips, Mr F E
Poole, Major W T Conway
Pritchard, Capt and Mrs
Ramsay, Mr and Mrs E G and infant
Rendall, Mr and Mrs H
Rule, Mr A
Sargon, Mr C P
Scroggie, Miss B
Sen, Mr S K
Sherer, Major J C
Stanley, Capt E H B
Stanley, Mrs and infant
Sternguist, Mr A B
Turner Mr
Wallace, Mr H C
Westmacott, Miss J
Wood, Mrs
Wood, Mrs H A and child
Wyndham, Mr
Taylor, Mr G W
Sharvell, Mr G H
Safier, Mr J
Rose, Mrs J L hild infant and nurse
Macinery, Mrs infant and nurse
Bickley, Mr P C
Tranchell, Mr H G
Molony, Mr H J C
Horton, Mr A F
Shrager, Mr Isaac
Berthe, mdme
Kinnear, Mr R B
Walters, Mr
Lamont, Mr
Castle, Mr C
Blaney, Miss
Barnard, Miss K G and
Newton, Mr and Mrs G
Pearmahomed, Mr A B A
Sydenham, Mrs E G and
Howell, It-Col and Mrs A A
Penrose, Mr and Mrs J E and
Nurse, and infant
Shpherd, Capt G A G
Sheahan, Mr B
Cochrane, Major A
Thom, Mrs
Peermahomed, Master J C
Parsons, Majrand E E
Wintle, Mrs E de V and child
Borges, Mrs dan
Wood, Mr F P B
Marland, Mr Wm
Chaldecott, Lt-Col A G
McMinn, Miss M
Reeves, Col and Mrs F C
Findlater, Mr W
Govenlock, Mr
Bose, Miss J E
Gillespie, Mr
Walton, Mr H
Sooper, Mr E
Hill, Miss E
Green, Mr H H
Finzel, Mr H G
Stevens, Mr F
Bain, Mr W
Martin, Mr J
Gamlen, Miss

Per s. s. "Elysia", Nov. 18.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia" will sail from No. 2 Shed Victoria Dock to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection alongside the steamer at 5-45 p.m. sharp.

TO PORTSAID—Ramsay, Mr G B
TO MARSEILLES.
Clarke, Miss E J — Wright, Miss G M
TO LONDON.
Fisher, Mr C P — Lyons, Lt Col R W S
Fisher, Mrs — Oakley, Mr H E
Fasken C B, Maj Gen C — Smith, Rev J F
Fasken, Mrs — Smith, Col J B
Henderson, Lt Col T H — Smith, Mrs and infant
Henderson, Mrs, nurse and infant — Vincent, Maj F L
Keatinge, Mr G F — Vincent, Mrs
TO GIBRALTER.—Brandon, Mrs H L and 4 children
TO LIVERPOOL.
Beaumont, E J Capt — Lindesay, Col A Lyons
Clark, E Miss — Mrs Child and infant nurse
Currie, Mr A C — Pooley, Mrs Child and infant
Currie, Mrs — Parfitt, Mr
Fasken, Miss — Webber, Mr Jas T
Fasken, Mis
Pooley, Mr, B
TO NEW YORK.—Patten. Miss.
EXTRA CLASS.
Gametto, Mr M O — Marquez, Mr A

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th November on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,09,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	367	43	8	811
For previous 17 weeks of half year	26,91,471	36,95,665	62,885	64,50,021
Total for 18 weeks	28,76,471	39,15,665	66,885	68,59,021
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,691	2,23,592	5,242	3,74,925
Per mile of Ry...	290	443	10	743
Total to corresponding date...	26,77,254	33,80,354	68,355	64,34,963

Increase for the week.....Rs. 34,075
Increase to date .....Rs. 4,21,058

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Oct. 1911 in India and in England amounted to £19,562,482, and was held in the following form:—

Rupees in India equivalent to at £1=Rs. 15	£ 1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	£ 1,042,660
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Fonds (cost price)	£ 16,585,520
otal ...	19,562,482

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander F. R. Summers, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 3rd October, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Laidlaw, Mr D M and Mrs
Lyons' Maid Mrs P C
Jennings, Mr J G and Mrs
Evington, Mr H B and Mrs
Harwood, Miss
Kricken Beek, Major R E and Mrs
Smart, Mr W Mrs and infant
Sutherland, Miss nurse
Fleming, Major A N Mrs nurse and 2 infants
Miss Ogilvy, (Mrs Mahan's nurse)
Aspinall, Capt F Mrs and infant
Mackenzie, Mr D
Caddy, Miss M F
Comrie, Mr M C
Sanderson, Mrs
Carmichael, 2 Misses
Baker, Mrs E A
Lucas, Lt C A
Tata, Sir D and Lady
Harvey, Mr J J
Hayward, Mrs W D
Taylor, Mr F E and Miss
Iver, Mr G G B and Mrs
Richards, Mr H
Ostrehan, Mr A H M and Mrs
Jones, Mrs G
Rettie, Major W J K and Miss
Woods, Mrs F and infant
Brett, Capt W G A
Archer, Mr L
Sinclair, Mr J K
Kirby, Mr L
Fleck, Mr H
Bullamore, Mr J
Waldron, Mr J B
Chapman, Mr C
Maasdo, Mr W
Crawford, Mr a
East, Mr F A
Strutt, Hon Norah maid
Marsh, Miss K L
Lady Harington's maid (Peacock)
Hamilton, Major A and Mrs
Smith, Mrs A S and child
Baley, Capt
Haywood, Miss M L C
Browne, Mr R G Mrs child and nurse
Mrs Eddy's Chauffeur (M Jukes Friend)
Bacon, Miss J
Griffin, Mrs G G and child
Lord, Mr J A
Gregory, Mrs W Miss Bowen, Mrs H
Leslie-Rogers, Mr J B and Mrs
Whitelaw, Mr R
Bolds, Mr P
Stallard, Lt R H
Swinton, Major
Oldham, Miss M
Cartwright, Mrs H D
Lorimer, Mrs G
Stallard, Mrs R H
Holmes, Mrs G V
Hughes, Mr C (Viceroy's Chauffeur)
Fraser, Mr F S
Lunham, Miss A M
Tottenham, Miss E L
Macrone, Miss
Evans, Mr J G and Mrs
Warden, Mi s
East, Mrs
Carleton, Major H A and Mrs
Jenkins, Mr J
Lumb, Mr S and Mrs
Chapman, Mr J
Smith, Mr V W
Needham, Mr H S
Jones, Mr E D J
Jacob, Mr J R
Marsh, Smith Mr R N
de'Gale, Mr H O
Coen, Mr W W
Rose, Miss V
Native, Servt of Mrs Shellum
Native Servt of Mr David
Stephens, Mr V F
Gurd, Mr A D
Heywood, Mr M
Bruce, Hon G
Potts Mrs L L
Mrs A H Vernede's 2 children and Governess
Keogh, Mrs
Lloyd, Mr H
Mrs Wagstaff's maid (E C Kershell)
Morphett, Capt G C Mrs child and infant nurse
Burton, Mr F
MacCabe, Mr W B
S P Sinha's native servant
Reilly, Lt H L

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Butler, Mr B
Trotter, Mr H M C
Lyon, Mrs P G
Kellner, Mr P T R
Ameer Ali, W
Pugh, Mr L P E
Skenton, Miss E C M
Sparkes, Mr H W
Holmwood, Hon Justice Mrs
Symons, Mr J H
Roberts, Mrs B B and Mr B R
Graham, Mr J N Mrs J N and Mr G M maid
Wagstaff, Mr H F Mrs and infant
Panton, Mr S B H
Shelton, Mrs D S child and nurse
David, Mr P V
Maclean, Capt Mrs
Wright, Mr H C
Chitty, Justice C W and Mrs
Fletcher, Hon Justice
Rawlins, Mrs K F child and Mr F K
Mesaxa, Mrs
Mrs Mesaxa's child and infant nurse
Macaulay, Mr R H
Brassey M A, Sp, Mr A and Hon Mrs
Bush's maid
Scott, Major and Mrs
Hoey, Lt C B
Branford, Mr H
Macnabb, Mr A C
Symons, Mr H S
Bless, Mr D G
Dalgleish, Mr E, Mrs and Miss
Balfour, Mr K M
Graham, Mr D W and Mrs
Montgomery, Miss Dr E A
Dunkerley, Mr J H and Mrs
Thurman, Mr W A
Aitken, Mr R and Mrs
Whiteley, Mr F N
Jellett M B, Miss E
Martin, Miss E
Jenkins, Sir L, Lady and maid
O'Leary, Capt J M
Elliott, Mrs, child and 7 infant
Stirling, Mr H J
Greenway, Mr E
Murdoch, Mr F
Sinha, Hon S, Mrs and Miss
Neary, Mr T B
Caspersz, Hon Justice, Mrs, and Miss
Kirkman, Mr W D
Watson, Mrs J L and infant
Brown, Mr L M
Carnduff, Hon Justice and Mrs
An erson, Capt M H and Capt E S J
Kee, Mr K
Blomefield, Mr N N
Lethbridge, Lt A
Sparling, Lt N C
Brady, Mr W H and Mrs
Martin, Mr and Mrs
Mrs Watson's maid
Bowie, Mr A
Power, Mr S J
Sister Louise Ursula
Rowlinson, Major, Mrs, child and governess
Brett, Mr Justice and Mrs
Wilson's maid
Harington, Hon Lady
Buckland, Mr P L
Swingler, Rev H T C
Nathan, C I E, Hon R
Gregory, Mr W
Smith, Lt Col F A
Jones, Mr E H
Walker, Mr C E
Dunlop, Mr K B
Powrie, Mr K S, Mrs child infant, nurse and ayah
Danby, Mr C G H
Donald, Mr D
Teed, Mrs and nurse
Dods, Mr W K
Trye, Mr G E
Stephen, Miss M M
Kirk, Mr R T F and Mrs
Hills, Mr A C
Jamieson, Mr J F
Stevens I M S, Major C R Mrs, child and maid
Mc.aun, Mr J
Taylor, Mr W H
Tulidelshwaite, Mr J P
Collins, Mr J
McCann, Mr T
Kelsall, Mr J, and Mr C
Collins (Jr). Mr T
Naylor, Mr B
Jones, Mr J T
Honora, Sister E
Linn, Mr J B
Oguivy, Miss
Dickson, Capt G H F
Twiss, Mrs H
Presad, Rai Saheb P C
Dube, Mrs
Sharfuddin, Mr S A
Hartman, Mr
Reuter, Mr W
Mrs H Martin's maid
Allardyn, Miss
Field, Lt R E
Buckland, Mr P L
Lockhart, Lt F R
Cameron, Major D H and Mrs
Fyfer, Mr C L
Sharfuddin, Hon Jas S
Cooper, Mr d L
Wilgat, Mr G G
Collins, Mr T
Brown, Mr E
Foster, Mr T
Devine, Mr P
Mason, Mr H W J
Barker, Miss
Tuson, Mrs B
Mitford, Capt and Lay Helen
Pluck, Mr F
Fischer, Mr Han
Feif, Mr T
Ashforth, Mr S
Wassall, Mr D
Doyle, Mr J
Ross U C S, Mr J A
Van Eyken, Mr R
Maiden, Mrs S
Little, Miss
Zsbio, Mr Z R
Critchley, Mrs C H M
Garth, Mr W
Hedburg, Rev E and Mrs
Powell, Mr S L
Farquharson, Mr J L
Joslin, Miss
Gordon, Mr F F
Mrs Elliott's nurse
Anderson, Mr W and Mrs
Enoch, Mr E P
Joyner, Mr S B
Butler, Capt P R
Gormar, Mr D A and Mrs
Sir D J Tata's valet and maid
Fisher, Miss J
Drake Brockman, Miss
Brett, Mrs
Cammell, Mrs and Miss
Rawlins, Miss K A and Miss E C
Mrs Scotts maid (Turner)
Butcher, Mr A
Steele, Miss G
Williams, Mrs W
Griffiths, Mr W T
Harington, Hon Justice Sir R

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Taylor, Mr J
Yule, Mr W R
Houldcroft, Mr A T
Robinson, Mr C
Clarke, Mr F E
Hadrill, Mr A W
Schmidt, Mr A
Crosha, Mr J W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Rowe, Mrs J, and Miss E
Paspati, Mr A G
Owens, Capt
Stanley, Mr W

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Pepperrorn, Miss E
Boyd, Miss H M
Tomlinson, Mr J A
Spencer, Mr W
Gordon, Mrs
Evans, Capt W H and Mrs
Lindley, Mrs and Miss

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Bell, Mr C

"Per s. s. Persia" Nov. 16.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Persia" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Thursday evening:—

Crowe, Mr and Mrs
Crowe, Miss
Cenre, Mr
Dubash, Mr and Mrs A B
Dubash, Miss S
Dubash, Miss K
Dubash, Miss B
Dubash, Miss G
Dubash, Miss S
Dubash, Mr K
Dubash, Mr M
Dalal, Mrs
Dalal, Miss
Dalal, Miss
Dalal, Master
Dalal, Master
Evangelinidi, Mr and Mrs
Gut, Mr J
Guiders, Miss
Heap, Mr and Mrs J R
Kappel, Mr H
Lange, Mr G
Ley, Mr
Livesay, Rev Wm
Livesay, Mrs and Miss
Martin, Mr and Mrs
Michel, Mrs
Mody, Mr and Mrs F
Pochaji, Mr A B
Taraporewalla, Mrs B D
Vakil, Miss
Woodsell, Miss

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Linga" 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt" 4,207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived here on Friday from London, October 27 with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Company's steamer "Persia," 3,779 tons, Captain S. Climack, arrived here on Thursdayevening from Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer "Colombo Maru" 2,919 tons, Captain J. Seranacka, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Wardha," 2,557 tons, Captain F. Commack will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The steamer "Steenbergen" 2,455 tons, Captain W. H. de Youge, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigatore...Capt G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Alert .....Comdr.....Somerville... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 17.

Abbotsford.....2351 Shelton .....T Morrison & Co
Avala.....2382 Canham .....W & G G & Co
Beme.....1899 Younger .....Shaw Wallace &Co
Brazilian.....2433 Snowdon.....Greaves Cotton & Co
Carunna.....2482 Cuckney .....T Morrison & Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickey...Shanghai ...6-12 ...P & O
Egypt.....4207 Sumers ...London ...2-12...P & O
Epsom.....2740 Craige...Antwerp ...1-12 ..W & G & Co
Garryvale.....2485 McClare .....A Yule & Co
Hellas.....849 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Lexie .....2875 Blegdon .....W & A Graham & Co
Morea.....5961 Brown ...London.....P & O Co
Nadir.....2041 White... .....T Morrison &Co
Persia .....3779 Climais...Kobe ..23-11 ...A L S N Co
Palitana.....1933 Kilner..... Gulf .....M M & Co
Westward Ho.....2316 Carter .....The Captain
Wardha.....2952 Cammock...Calcutta ...M m & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Rinaldo	2795	Chilton	Hull	13-11	J Finlay & Co
F Colombo Maru	2319	Teranaka	Kobe	N Y Kaisha	
K Alavi	2321	Gray	Jeddah	20-11	Bo & P S N Co
N Galles	655	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
N Neilos	737	Calou	Jeddah		A S N Co
O Farringford	2375	Scroggie	Liverpool	27-11	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3924	Haig	Liverpool	18-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Africa	2565	Seberick			A L S Co
8 Steenbergen	2455	Youngs	Rotterdam	15-11	T M & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3706	Gregor	Shanghai	22-11	P & O Co

H W P D

Punani	532	H Fakari	B'nagar	18-11	Bo S Co
Bahadurl	829	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	O Ismail	N F	N F	B S N Co
Jula	134	Dawood			
Sabarmati	524	C Ahmed	Repairing		
Satranji	547	Hawdon	N F	N F	Bo S N Co

S? Ton Crane.

Dredger Kula	401	Repairing		B P Trust

M W D D

Kamler	2975	Smith	23-11		A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
16	Persia	Climax	Trieste
17	Egypt	Summers	London, Oct 27

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Moltkefels	Schneider	Hamburg, &c
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Steenbergen, Youge for Antwerp, &c.
„ Wardha, Commack for Calcutta, &c.
„ Colombo Maru, Teranaka for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Palitana for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Persia for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
4	Ayaihia	Pondicherry
5	Glan Macleod	Liverpool
10	Hymethis	Calcutta
14	Tara	Rangoon
14	Elephanta	Negapatam
15	Dilwara	Rangoon
16	Nurani	Calcutta
16	Thongwa	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 17.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—2,600 cwts cottonseed, Railli Bros; 3-4 cwts elephant tusks, A H Mawjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—4 bales hemp, M Mooljee and Co; 45 bales hemp, 5 Surajmall and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—1 case cigars, A Blaucheck and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, M Chaupal; 60 bales hemp, 30 bales cottonfy, and 25 bales cotton-waste, C Peraj and Co; 276 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VEUIME.

Africa s—600 bales cotton, Madon Bhimjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FIUNNE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co; 2000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros, 2000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—87 1-2 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 58 boxes British dollars, Yokohama Specie Bank; 82 1-2 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomaohoy and Co; 66 cwts sharkfins, S Esmail and Co; 2 cases perfumery oil, E A Mocbolla; 565 boxes British dollars, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 16 chests opium, C Bamoajee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—339 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Himalaya s—200 bales cotton, E D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Coy.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

An informal meeting of a few representative Sindhis from different parts of the province will take place at Hyderabad (Sindh) on the 26th instant at the invitation of Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas to considar the feasibility of inviting the National Congress to Sind in 1912.

THE *C. M. Gazette* understands that it is probable that the laying of the foundation stone of the Mayo Hospital extension in connection with the Punjab King Edward Memorial will take place early in December. The sanction of the Government of India is received in time,

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 18th Nov., 1911.

THE IDEALS OF INDIAN ART.

IN "the Ideals of Indian Art," Mr. E. B. Havell—formerly Principal of the Government School of Art and Keeper of the Art Gallery of Calcutta, who has written several works on kindred subjects—fills up some of the particulars unavoidably omitted from his book on Indian Sculpture and Painting, which are necessary for the full appreciation of the Indian æsthetic standpoint. Mr. Havell is convinced that the learning of the orientalist, is often misleading in æsthetic criticism and it has always been his endeavour, in the interpretation of Indian ideals, to obtain a direct insight into the artist's meaning without relying on modern archæological conclusions and without searching for the clue which may be found in Indian literature. Mr. Havell started his study of the subject with the premise that the Buddhist divine ideal, of which the great statue of Buddha at Anuradhapura is the type, was not, as archæologists have generally assumed, a debased imitation of a Græco-Roman model, deficient in technical achievement for lack of anatomical knowledge, but an imaginative creation, purely Indian in origin, derived from the teaching of Indian Yoga philosophy which was adopted by Mahayana Buddhism. No critic, who begins with this archæological prepossession, is, in Mr. Havell's opinion, capable of appreciating the beauty of Indian sculpture and painting or competent to interpret the intentions of Indian artists; and in the present work he adduces evidence from Indian literature which entirely justifies his conclusions and explains more fully the origin of the Buddhist and Jain divine ideal and its derivation from the old Aryan heroic ideal as described in Indian Epic poetry. He has also endeavoured to indicate the inspiration of Vedic thought, which still permeates the whole atmosphere of Indian life, as the originating impulse of Indian art and the influence which links together all its different historic phases, not excepting the Mogul period, but he differs entirely from the European critic whose usual attitude is to point to the Vedic and early Buddhist Hindu epoch, until the advent of Islam as a gradual relapse into superstition and barbarism. Mr. Havell regards Indian art as a living thing with vast potentialities of such unique value to India and all the world that it should be regarded as a great national trust which Great Britain is bound in honour and duty to guard and maintain. And so on the principle that art does not die of overpraise, that it cannot live or thrive in an atmosphere of contempt and depreciation, Mr. Havell plunges into his work, exclaiming that the half-hearted admirers of Indian art are those who do it most injury.

Mr. Havell finds that the opposition of Western materialism to the philosophy of the East always makes it difficult for Europeans to approach Indian art with anything like unprejudiced minds. The whole of modern academic art-teaching has been based upon the unphilosophical theory that beauty is a quality which is inherent in certain aspects of matter or form, a quality first fully apprehended in the ancient world by the Greeks and afterwards rediscovered by the artists of the Italian Renaissance. "Just as the Greeks are said to have arrived at their ideal of human and divine beauty by a process of selection between different types of men and women, so we make art a system of discrimination or differentiation, between what we call beautiful things and ugly things. It is the common complaint of artists that modern dress and modern life are so ugly that they cannot make use of them: so art becomes an archæological cult, having no hold upon popular imagination, for it is cut off from real life and work and its limits are artificially restricted to a narrow department of ideas into which the world of busy day life does not enter." Indian thought, Mr. Havell argues, takes a much wider, a more profound and comprehensive view of art. To his mind the Indian artist has an advantage over the Western in that he has the whole creation and every aspect of it for his field: not merely a limited section of it, mapped out by academic professors. As Mr. Havell interprets him, the Indian philosopher declares that beauty is subjective not objective. It is not inherent in form or matter; it belongs only to spirit, and can only be apprehended by spiritual vision. "There is no beauty in a tree, or flower, or in man or woman, as such. All are perfectly fitted to fulfil their part in the cosmos; yet the beauty does not lie in the fitness itself, but in the divine idea which is impressed upon those human minds which are tuned to receive it."

We do not know that Mr. Havell will secure many converts to his views on Indian art, but he is worth reading. In his chapter on the female ideal he quotes Mr. Bain's paraphrase of the Indian legend of the creation as accounting for the adoption of the type. "When Twashtri came to the creation of woman he found that he had exhausted his materials in the making of man and that no solid materials were left. In this dilemma, after profound meditation he did as follows. He took the rotundity of the moon and the curves of the creepers and the clinging of tendrils, and the trembling of grass and the slenderness of the reed and the bloom of flowers and the lightness of leaves and the tapering of the elephant's trunk and the glances of deer and the clustering of rows of trees and the joyous gaiety of sunbeams and the weeping of clouds and the fickleness of the winds and the timidity of the hare and the vanity of the peacock and the softness of the parrot's bosom and the hardness of adamant and the sweetness of honey and the cruelty of the tiger and the warm glow of fire and the coldness of snow and the chattering of jays and the cooing of the kokila and the hypocrisy of the crane and the fidelity of the chakrawaka; and compounding all these together he made woman and gave her to man." This then is what the Indian artist has endeavoured to reproduce on canvas or in stone and no wonder that he has produced such remarkable sculpture and pictures especially if he tried to pourtray all this. The physical beauty of itself is not the ideal of Indian art. Mr. Havell protests, against the statement which appears in the official handbook to the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert Museum. "The monstrous shapes of the Puranic deities are unsuitable for the higher forms of artistic representation; and this is possibly why sculpture and painting are unknown, as fine arts in India." Mr. Havell may be right, but we fear a long course of instruction will be necessary before the general art lover will confess he has abandoned the old view expressed in the above-named handbook.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

MR. BONAR LAW has made his first public pronouncement as the official leader of the Unionist party at Leeds, where a huge audience of five thousand of his followers gave him a vociferous welcome. His speech did not contain anything striking or new. It was hardly possible that it could have included the latter, since the Unionist party has emerged from the period, when its policy was nebulous and undefined. The Unionist programme has been for some time distinct and clear, its foremost points being the re-adjustment of the constitution, the revision of our tariff system and the closer binding of the component parts of the Empire by the mutual benefit of a preference. Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech which was characteristic of the man and his plain calculating method, contented himself with a simple and clear exposition of the position, which his party have immediately to face. Its most interesting passage was that which referred to Mr. Balfour and their mutual relations in the House. It is easy to believe Mr. Law, when he tells us that whatever his failings, jealousy is not one of them. His is scarcely the nature to foster so violent and unbalancing a trait, and it is not easy to see how there can be any reasonable fears of strained relations between the late leader and his successor, such as have been suggested as possible. Mr. Balfour has withdrawn from the headship of his party, but made it a promise, which it is difficult to believe was insincere, that such services as he felt himself able to perform in the future would be ungrudgingly devoted to his party. Mr. Law, on the other hand, as a sensible man must be conscious of his own inexperience in leadership, and must know that he was chosen to fill his responsible post in default of a better qualified man. The relative positions of the two are thus very distinct, and we may be sure that for no more personal motive than the necessity of party unity, they will see that no disturbing element shall intrude itself in their relations. Mr. Balfour's inimitable tact and courtliness would not permit him to obtrude his personality at an inopportune moment, while we may be sure on those occasions when he feels that his party needs the assistance of his experience, the young leader will turn a respectful ear to the counsels of the old. It is an encouraging sign to the Unionists that their new leader is being received with so much unanimity and enthusiasm not only by his Parliamentary colleagues, but in the country. Never was unity more essential to a party's future. The Unionists now find themselves in a promising position in a far more hopeful situation than they have enjoyed since the great *debacle*. They are in a small majority over the Liberal party in the House of Commons and the by-elections show a turn of feeling in their favour. Liberals may claim, if they please, that Labour candidates are losing them elections, but the Labour party shows an attitude of growing independence as electoral conflicts come round, and three-cornered fights are to be reckoned on by the Unionists as a source of increasing assistance to them. Thus they may look to the next general election with hope in their hearts, and in that contest, as Mr. Law did not forget to impress upon his hearers, the Imperial spirit which Canada has shown in so striking a fashion cannot fail to have an effect re-arousing the Imperial patriotism of the electors of the mother country.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REFOM.

WE have pleasure in drawing attention to the *ad interim* report, which appears in our news columns, and which has been issued by the Committee, appointed to make proposals for the standardisation of weights and measures in the Bombay Presidency. Particularly do we point to the paragraph at the close, in which the object of this report, which does not represent the committee's final conclusions, is stated. The report has been prepared in the hope that it will be the means of eliciting comment in the columns of the public Press from representative commercial sources upon the suggestions, which the committee tentatively make. out Such comment, the committee believes, will considerably assist it when it comes to its final discussion of the subject in December. The Committee has satisfied itself that over by far the greater part of the Presidency's area, the standardisation of weights and measures would be heartily welcomed by the people. Having assured itself of this, it has principally devoted its attention to a system of standardisation, which has already been introduced in the district of East Khandesh. Traders there, it is reported, were freely consulted before the new standard was enforced. They welcomed it and have since appreciated its operation. The report, however, leaves a distinct impression that in East Khandesh the authorities were fortunate in having to deal with a community to whom the change to a suitable standardised scale was easy. It was possible to adopt the same table of weights, which the Government of India suggested for general adoption in 1890, and these, we are told, approximate to the weights and measures hitherto in actual use, so that no great upheaval of practice was involved by their introduction. We fear, however, that in a great many districts of the Presidency the task will be far more difficult, that conditions will not be found which will prove so amenable to change. These difficulties the committee have clearly foreseen, and seem already to have come to the conclusion that such widely-differing systems exist that it is unlikily that any one standardised system will be applicable to more than one or two areas. They say that they cannot recommend that the same weights and measures which have been adopted in East Khandesh should be made current all over the Presidency, and that when a new system is started in any area it should be as nearly possible to the best of the prevailing systems in that area. The difficulty is aptly illustrated by experience on one point in the district mentioned. The dry measures there are connected with the standard weight by the simple expedient that the ser measure is a vessel which just contains a ser's weight of water. At the same time the liquid measures are just half the size of the corresponding dry measures, i.e., the ser measure for milk is the half ser for grain and so on. It is obviously desirable that those vessels which contain a ser of grain should also contain a ser of liquid. But simple as the change in terms seems to be, the officers who introduced the new standards found themselves unable to effect it. It is obvious in the face of such experience how valuable and necessary to the committee are the best opinions available as to the methods of standardisation, which may be practicable in the other districts. If it can be found possible to set up one standard for each administrative district, or in fortunate cases for even larger areas, is it too much to hope that after years of experience of the system a universal standardisation for the Presidency may become possible?

THE four extra regiments, which, it was decided a few days ago should be detailed for duty in Bombay, during the King's visit, will be the Norfolk Regt. from Belgaum, the 102nd Grenadiers' from Aurungabad, and the 105th and 117th Mahrattas from Poona. All the troops which are to be drafted here for special duty on that occasion will arrive in Bombay, about the 29th or 30th inst. For the accommodation of some of these, a large shed at Wadi Bunder is being placed at the disposal of the General Staff Officer, Bombay Brigade, and the B. E. and C. I. Railway are also lending a shed at Colaba.

MRS. CHAMBERS, wife of Mr. J. W. Chambers, of Messrs. Binny and Co., is seriously ill at Bangalore, having sustained an apoplectic attack.

MR. W. S. B. MCLAREN, M. P. for Crewe, has been ordered by his doctor to spend part of the winter in a warm climate. He is, therefore, coming to India. He expects to return Home in January.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, arrived at Dibrugarh, on Tuesday morning, and was received at the station by the leading officials and non-officials. After a tour in Assam, His Honour will proceed to Delhi.

THE Admiralty has issued instructions for the third-class cruiser "Perseus," Commander Charles P. Beatty-Pownall, to be recommissioned at Bombay for further service with the East Indies Squadron. The new crew will be sent out in the cruiser "Pelorus," which will leave Portsmouth, about the 11th instant and reach Bombay a month later. The paid off crew of the "Perseus" will bring home the "Pelorus" and they will be granted seven days' extra leave in recognition of their services in the Persian Gulf. The following officers have been appointed to the "Perseus" for her new commission :—Lieutenant R. P. McHardy, first and gunnery officer; Lieutenant Walter O. Spurrell, navigating officer (reappointed); Lieutenant W. E. Tait, Lieutenant H. W. Smith, Staff Paymaster G. P. Silver, Surgeon P. D. Macl Campbell, Sub-Lieutenant J. N. Knox, and Clerk S. A. Hawkins The new crew will be largely drawn from the cruiser "Endymion, which has been latterly cruising in the North Sea at various practices.

MAJOR-GEN. ALFRED LYTE, R.A., of Buckingham Place Mansions, S. W., an Indian Mutiny veteran, who died on Sept. 30, aged eighty-eight, leaving estate of the gross value of £15,937, directed that his old regimental sword and his two medals should be buried with him.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE ITALIAN INVASION OF TRIPOLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Ameer Ali is justifiably indignant with the Italians for their undoubted excesses in Tripoli, but it is rather unfair of him to write in the following strain:—"Were even a fraction of these acts committed by the Turks there would have been a howl of indignation throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. Surely the heart of England cannot be dead to the call of humanity at such deeds by a Christian nation?" The heart of England is not dead to the call of humanity and if the Government have felt it necessary to be reserved in their answers to questions in the House of Commons on the subject, the Press has spoken out, echoing the universal feeling of all at the horrors perpetrated on the 23rd of October. Does Mr. Ameer Ali wish England to go to war with Italy to avenge these terrible acts? Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, a sincere friend of Italy if ever there was one, while accepting the Italian denial that women and children were indiscriminately slaughtered, cannot shut his eyes to the overwhelming evidence that the charges against the soldiery have not been in the main disproved by the official denials. He tries to discover some extenuating circumstances. He suggested that the Italian troops when subjected to the fearful strain of the double attack, the attack from the rear being utterly unexpected and regarded by them as "treacherous"—their military courage did not fail them, but after the battle a not unnatural spirit of savage reprisals entered into many of them. This he points out has of en happened to armies not excluding our own in similar circumstances. As a warning he adds: "Over here there is some variety of opinion and feeling about the war, and a good deal of reticence and watching events. The conduct of the Italians towards the natives must very largely affect opinion here and elsewhere." The attitude of the British public could hardly be better expressed in a few lines.

ELECTIONS RECTORIAL AND MUNICIPAL.

For some reason which only a Scotsman can understand the annual rectorial elections in the trans-Tweed Universities are generally fought on political grounds. This year there was no contest in Aberdeen where it would have been almost a national crime to oppose the election of Mr. Andrew Carnegie who has done so much for the student class in his native land. At Glasgow the chances of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Birrel, were doubtless helped by the regrettable occurrence which cast for a time a shade over the rectorship of the late holder of the office, Lord Curzon. But Mr. Birrell probably owed his success partly to his academic qualifications and on this ground his opponent, Lord Charles Beresford, was badly handicapped. The voting was as follows:—Birrell, 1,107; Beresford, 913. In Edinburgh the ex-Viceroy of India (Lord Minto) defeated the Secretary of State for India (Lord Crewe) by a majority of 222, and although I do not doubt that as he says he is proud to be connected with the great historic University of Edinburgh, he must be looking forward with mixed feelings to the ordeal that awaits him. I allude to the elaborate address which a Lord Rector has to deliver during his year of office, a task which even gifted literary men find irksome and which must be doubly so to one whose high qualities are of a different order. The Municipal elections in England and Wales are, perhaps, not so important politically as wire-pullers claim when they find it in their interest to do so, but they always have certain significance and all parties accept the results of the November pollings as an indication of the feeling of the country on questions other than gas and water. The most remarkable thing about the results this year is the success of the Labour and Socialist parties. I say parties, for, although it is the practice of some paper to lump them together as Socialists, they are not yet homogeneous. The completed returns show that the Unionists did even worse than was at first reported. So far as can be ascertained the respective gains were as follows:—Labour and Socialist 56; Liberal, 52; Unionist 39; Independent 10. Not much evidence here of a Unionist reaction. The curious thing is that the Liberals should have done so well in face of the Labour and Socialist victories and the position of the Unionists in relation to the combined Liberal and Labour vote must give the organisers of the Conservative party furiously to think. "We told you so" is the cry of the anti-Socialist Union which sees in the Socialist successes of last Wednesday almost the end of all things. Interviewed by the "Daily Express" the Chairman of the Union Mr. Claude Lowther, M. P., complains bitterly of the apathy of the middle-classes. In passing I may remind your readers that the Socialist movement is a middle class movement, at any rate so far as the leaders are concerned. Mr. Lowther went on to say that the middle classes do not appear to realise in their "upholstered ease" that they also are a target for the hatred of the Socialist agitator stirring up class against class. "In 1900," he further says, "there were 70,000 Socialist voters to-day there are a million; one voter in every six is a Socialist voter!" Considering the many years women have had the municipal franchise the wonder is that they do not run more female candidates. Throughout the country in the elections of November 1, there were only a dozen candidates and of these half were defeated. Perhaps they realise that women are complete failures as members of municipal corporations and not so successful as poor law guardians as is sometimes supposed.

SIR HENRY COTTON'S "MEMORIES."

So far the most striking feature of the current publishing season is the unusual number of books of a biographical character. They are of varying interest and merit; one or two appeal to the general public very slightly and might without any great loss to mankind have been confined to "private circulation." In this category I certainly should not include "Indian and Home Memories," which is the title of Sir Henry Cotton's lucubrations. Naturally the reader's instinct is to refer to the index for the pages devoted to the author's relations with Lord Curzon and to the circumstances in which the ex-Chief Commissioner of Assam terminated his long and not indistinguished career. "Incedes per Ignes" is the Horatian heading given to the chapter mainly relating to Sir Henry Cotton's memorable fight with the planting interest culminating in his retirement from the service and his rather brief but decidedly incouspicuous experience as a member of the House of Commons. "I do not pretend myself," he says, "to be indifferent to the praise or blame of my own countrymen and it was not a pleasant duty for me to take up an attitude which alienated from me their sympathy." This is a propos of his attitude with regard to the Assam Labour and Emigration Bill. With regard to his subsequent action he claims that he would hardly have dared to adopt the line he did "without the conesciousness of support from Simla." He quotes at length from an official letter addressed to him by Lord Curzon through Sir John Hewett, then Secretary of the Home Department on the subject and collisions between employers and coolies. The Chief Commissioner was told that if the inquality in the administration of justice," continued the Government of India, "would not hesitate to take drastic action in the matter." Sir Henry continues:—"A letter of this kind did not seem to indicate any vacillation of purpose and Lord Curzon's private letters to myself, which I cannot quote, were couched in even more decisive terms." Subsequently the Chief Commissioner wrote a report on the state of affairs in Assam which brought a hornet's nest about his ears. "I was charged," he writes, "with malignity, inveracity and dishonesty, my motives were impugned in the most shameful manner, and one journal loudly clamoured for my dismissal from the service." A letter from the Government of India to the Indian Tea Association practically amounted to a vote of censure on the Chief Commissioner. He continues:—"I confess that I rubbed my eyes when I read this passage, so completely at variance with the whole tenor of the correspondence between Lord Curzon and myself for the previous two years or more. 'Put not your trust in princes or in viceroys' was the only reflection I could make. But the substance of Lord Curzon's decision came as no surprise to me, for I knew what to expect of him. I had already received an intimation that the sooner I vacated my appointment the more convenient it would be for the Government of India."

Lord Curzon is credited with having said that he was not very anxious to get an extension of his service in India—what a pity he changed his mind!—but that he would like would be a potential voice in the selection of his successor. That privilege Sir H. Cotton remarks was not accorded to him. It certainly was not. You readers will remember who succeeded Sir Henry. The difference between chalk and cheese is not greater than that between Sir Joseph Bampfylde—not "Bamfylde" as Sir Henry has it—and his immediate predecessor. Only a comparatively limited amount of space is devoted to his public life at home he says by the way that he is not likely to seek again for a seat in Parliament—but he finds room for some candid remarks about that lost soul, Viscount Morley he begins by saying with reference to Lord Morley's earlier days as Secretary of State for India and saying I believe quite unjustly that he was as absolutely in the hands of the permanent officials of the India Office as his predecessor had been before him." At any rate he did not and that was his great offence to be counsel with the "half dozen members, sitting below the Gangway as his own supporters who were each and all of them experts in their own sphere, and ready enough to tender their advice." Sir Henry peevishly adds:—"It was pitiful to see him while he was in the House, dodging us in the Lobbies, and avoiding interviews when he could and shrinking from any personal explanation away from the Front Bench, where he was always well primed with official replies." I have never before heard Lord Morley accused of being deficient in courage and there may have been another reason for his aloofness, a reason which perhaps it would not be altogether polite to specify. Before leaving Sir Henry Cotton's interesting book I must quote what he says about the Prime Minister. After a well-deserved eulogy of the lamented Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H. Cotton proceeds: "His successor, Mr. Asquith is endowed with a far higher order of ability and debating power. He shares also in an unequal degree, the human element without which there never was a great leader of men. But his House of Commons manner to the members of his own party does him an injustice, and while the matter of his speech will rouse echoing cheers, there does not always follow the applause from the heart which accompanied the utterances of C. B. It cannot be expected of course, that all natural gifts will combine together on one man—and there is probably no man in the House of Commons more gifted by Nature and careful training than Mr. Asquith—but there is an indefinable something wanting in him in respect of the personal touch between Minister and member which C.-B. pre-eminently enjoyed, which Speaker Lowther shares and Mr. Balfour may claim although in smaller measure, to possess."

OLLA PODRIDA.

In its obituary notice of Colonel the Hon. Heneage Legge the *Times* says.—"In the latter part of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty he held the appointment of Military Secretary, which General Gordon had accepted, only to throw up almost immediately on reaching India." Accidents unfortunately will happen in the columns of the best edited newspapers. General, or as he was in the eighties Colonel Gordon never was appointed Military Secretary to Lord Ripon. That position was held in the first instance by Sir George, then Major White, and Gordon accompanied Lord Ripon to India in the capacity of Private Secretary. I recollect going on board the P. and O. Steamer before the new Viceroy landed and on asking who a certain dapper pleasant looking man smoking a cigarette was being told it was the celebrated "Chinese" Gordon. Not very many hours afterwards Sir Andrew Clarke Member of Council and "Bill" Beresford then one of the Viceregal A. D. C.'s were visiting the news paper officers to explain as far as they could the circumstances under which Colonel Gordon had suddenly unexpectedly resigned his position.

Four separate petitions from native inhabitants of India for redress of grievances were duly presented to the House of Commons on Wednesday and order "to lie upon the table." One of the quartette asked for an inquiry into his case. *O sancta simplicitas!*

Everybody must sympathise with the lady missionary doctor whose adventures have attracted so much attention, but it is impossible to help smiling when one reads the account of her later troubles. It appears that when her beautiful Persian escort bolted on her journey from Abadeh to Shiraz she was left at the mercy of a gang of bandits "on whom the whalebones forming part of her costume exercised a peculiar fascination." These were removed one by one by the robbers the garment whatever it was then being returned to her!

A note in the "Field" calls attention to a curious glacial phenomenon which appears to be new. The observations were made on a Spitzbergen glacier, and were recorded in a Norwegian journal. The attention of Herr Birger Jacobsen, the leader of a scientific expedition, was called by the Captains of certain ice bound vessels to great columns of water rising from the surface of a glacier. For twenty-four hours these water columns were seen to rise to heights of from 100 to 130 ft. And on going to the spot to investigate, Jacobsen found that they came from round crater-like holes about 3 ft. 4 in in diameter. No such eruptive springs on glaciers have hitherto been recorded.

POLITICAL COMEDY IN PERSIA.

MAJOR STOKES APPOINTED TO SIMLA.

Mr. Shuster Defies the Premier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to questions from Mr. Dillon, regarding Major Stokes, who was appointed to reorganise the Persian Gendarmerie, Sir Edward Grey said:

"I understand that Major Stokes has been appointed to the General Staff at Simla, and has been requested to join his post as soon as possible. Whatever may be the practice in the Army, I do not think it right or reasonable to permit an officer to resign at a particular moment in order to enable him to do something politically undesirable. I am ready to take full responsibility for the general line taken in regard to Major Stokes. In this case Major Stokes was told in the first instance that he would have to resign his Indian commission before accepting the command of the Gendarmerie. I was not aware then that Major Stokes had given an actual pledge to accept the appointment. He may have done so after receiving that reply. It subsequently became quite clear that the appointment was not only undesirable but impossible. Had I been aware of all the circumstances I should have said so in the first instance."

Russian Note Unanswered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Russian note has not yet been answered. The Premier, in conjunction with the Foreign Minister, is endeavouring to meet Russian wishes, and has ordered Mr. Shuster to withdraw the gendarmes from Shua-es-Sultaneh's premises.

Mr. Shuster, however, has replied that the order for confiscation bears the signatures of all the Ministers, and he is unable to comply with the Premier's counter-order.

The telegram adds that the Ministerial crisis is solely due to internal troubles, and is not connected with the Russian note.

Persia does not, at present, show any disposition to comply with the second part of the Russian demand, namely satisfaction for the insult to the consular officers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.

Orders have been given for the immediate despatch of troops to Kazvin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.

According to papers M. Poklevsky, Russian Minister in Teheran, will be replaced almost immediately and probably transferred to Lisbon.

M. Klamm, Director of Central Asian Department, is mentioned as his probable successor. M. Poklevsky is reproached with having inadequately defended Russian interests, his methods, it is declared, having resulted in the diminution of Russian prestige.

The "Novoye Vremya" in a leader headed "dissolution of Persia," refers to the adventurer Shuster, who is stronger than the whole Persian Government." The paper demands the expulsion of Mr. Shuster.

The Liberal paper "Retch" says Persia is a defenceless prey, and that Russia and England, especially Russia, are resolved to complete the task in which the ex-Shah failed.

LIVERPOOL DOCK DUES.

Increase Required by Higher Expenses.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Harbour Board has announced that it has decided to advance dock tonnage rates and dock town dues by ten per cent. owing to the increased expenditure on wages and the price of materials, and various burdens imposed by Parliament.

CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

Duke of Connaught's Speech from the Throne.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.

The Dominion Parliament was opened yesterday with unprecedented ceremonial and brilliance.

The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General, in his speech from the throne, congratulated Canada on her rapidly expanding trade and announced the introduction of measures to assist agriculture, which, His Royal Highness said, was the great basic industry of the Dominion, and to establish a permanent Tariff Commission.

EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE.

Shocks Experienced in Wide Area.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Earthquake shocks were experienced yesterday evening at Vienna, Milan, Munich, Frankfurt and other towns in Germany. A number of houses in Frankfurt were cracked and the inhabitants fled panic-stricken into the streets.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Mr. Warner, who is suffering from an attack of gastritis, is improving.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The match between the M. C. C. team and Victoria was begun in glorious weather at Melbourne to-day. The wicket was perfect, and about 6,000 spectators were present.

The M. C. C. team batted first and had scored 247 for 6 wickets when play ceased for the day. Foster scored 101, which included twelve fours. He gave two chances, but his innings was notable for brilliant driving and cutting.

TUBERCULOSIS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Mr. John Burns has issued an order to all local authorities making the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis compulsory.

UNIONIST CONFERENCE.

Great Rally of the Party at Leeds.

MR. BONAR LAW GIVES A CLEAR LEAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Unionist Conference has opened at Leeds. Two thousand delegates are present, and the gathering is described as a "great rally of Unionists." To-day's meeting opened with a glowing tribute to Mr. Balfour, and a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with him and regret at his retirement.

Another resolution was passed congratulating Mr. Bonar Law, and assuring him of loyalty and undivided support.

Lord Salborne denounced the Parliament Act. Britain, he said, was now under a single man, because the House of Lords was impotent. The House of Commons was gagged, and it was an unparalleled position for any civilised country.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Five thousand Unionist enthusiasts gave an ovation to Mr. Bonar Law at Leeds, yesterday evening.

In his first pronouncement as leader of the Opposition, he paid a tribute to Mr. Balfour. He ridiculed the suggestion that Mr. Balfour's presence in the House of Commons would be awkward for his successor.

"Whatever my weaknesses may be," Mr. Bonar Law said, "jealousy is not one of them." The first duty of the Unionists, he continued, was to get rid of the Government, which was now tearing down the path to destruction. The Unionists would resist Welsh Disestablishment, which was based on prejudice and bigotry.

Referring to Home Rule, he said that it was utterly intolerable that the Irish should dominate British politics. There were two nations in Ireland, and Home Rule would be an intolerable curse to one of these. The decision of the minority to resist Home Rule would be backed by the incalculable moral force of the majority of their fellow citizens in the United Kingdom, whom the Government had prevented from voicing their opinion by suspending the constitution. He denied that the Unionist party was the party of privilege. The Unionists aimed at promoting good social conditions, not by treating capitalists like beasts of prey, but by raising the standard of wages, and a general rise in wages was impossible without a fiscal change. The Unionists, like Bismarck, would have changed the fiscal system before putting forward the Insurance scheme.

The Canadian elections would be a landmark in the history of the world. Mr. Bonar Law concluded, "It is now up to the old country. We have rejected many opportunities, and we shall only have one more. I am satisfied that at the next election, we shall not throw it away. It is for the Unionists to maintain a united Kingdom and a united Empire. It is for men of this generation to create a vital union of the British Empire."

The Unionist papers are enthusiastic about Mr. Bonar Law's speech at Leeds yesterday, which, they say, gives a definite lead to the party. They are confident that this is the turning point of the party's fortunes.

The Liberals recognise the dignity, good temper and honesty of the speech, which commanded respect and consideration, but they do not believe that the new method of outspokenness will make the country accept the old programme.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Improvement all Round.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The report on the health of the army during 1910 shows that improvement continues. There were 61 fewer admissions to hospital per thousand men than in 1909 while the death rate showed a decrease of 3.44. Increased attention paid to personal hygiene and general sanitation has given satisfactory results; improvement in India is especially satisfactory. There also slight general improvement in South Africa.

The year 1910 has given far better results in India than ever before owing to steady work of all branches and ranks. The figures suggest that European troops in India will be able in future to maintain a standard of health hitherto undreamt of. The report says it is difficult to praise too highly the work of the convalescent depots at Naini Tal and Wellington in controlling enteric. Their effect has been supplemented by a wonderful increase in anti-enteric inoculations. Some of the lessened malaria incidence is to be attributed to the cars which the medical corps has steadily pushed the prophylactic administration of quinine. The increase of sickness in Ceylon is attributed in part to the failure of the south-west monsoon. The Senior Medical Officer for Ceylon remarks upon the lack of personal interest by the Company officers in sanitation of their companies.

FIRE IN AUCKLAND

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A fire broke out yesterday in the business quarter of Auckland. The Chief sufferers were Messrs. Macky, Logan and Co., whose loss is estimated at £150,000; other premises were also seriously damaged.

VICTORIAN STATE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Victorian State elections, the first to be held with adult suffrage and preferential voting, have left the state of the parties unchanged.

RACING AT HOME,

Derby Gold Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The following is the result of the Derby Gold Cup:—

Clarenceaux	1
Bronzino	2
Graball	3

Won by half a length. Three lengths between the second and third. Thirteen started.

Betting—10 to 1 against Clarenceux, 2 to 1 Bronzino, 3 to 1 Graball.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Yuan-Shi-Kai's Cabinet Formed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Yuan-Shi-Kai's Cabinet has been formed. It includes a few Manchus, but no nobles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, announces that all the Powers signatory to the Boxer protocol are agreed as to the necessity for the landing of troops, in order to protect Peking and the Tientsin railway.

PEKING, Nov. 17.

It is announced that the money necessary to meet the coupons of Russo-French loan of 1895 is not forthcoming.

At the invitation of L. Yuan Heng yesterday representatives of the provinces met at Shanghai yesterday. Subsequently Li Yuan Heng notified the consuls that the republican states had elected representatives to a general Government which, he says, is being established at Wuchang, Li-Yun Heng urged the recognition of this Government.

TRIUMPH OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

Peking, Oct. 27.

After biding his time Yuan Shih-kai has dictated his own terms. An Edict to-night appoints an Imperial Commission with plenary powers over all the Yang-tsze naval forces and all the troops operating in the Hupeh province. The suppression and pacification of the revolution are placed in his hands to be carried out as emergency may require. The General Staff and the Ministry of War are forbidden to exercise any control. In other words, Yuan Shih-kai is given a military dictatorship in the sphere of rebellion with powers which were only once before given during the present dynasty, when Tseng Kuo-fan was sent by the late Empress to suppress the Taiping rebellion.

Another Edict, equally humiliating to Manchu prestige, recalls Yin Chang, the Manchu Minister of War to Peking, ordering him to transfer command immediately after the arrival of Yuan Shih-kai. The Edict further appoints Yuan Shih-kai's own nominees divisional commanders.

The Throne at last is beginning to disgorge its wealth. There is an Edict announcing that the Empress Dowager presents a million taels from her privy purse to the military funds urgently needed at Hupeh.

A feature of the sitting of to-day's Assembly was the demand of some of the elected members for the decapitation of Sheng Hsuan-huai, the promoter of the policy for the nationalization of the railways and currency reform on the ground that that policy was subversive of the interests of the country.

A meeting was hastily summoned by Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, and the representatives of the four countries whose bankers are parties to the recent loans, and they decided to protest immediately with the utmost vigour against the barbarous action advocated in the Assembly.

Peking, Oct. 29.

Simultaneously with a so-called great victory at Hankau it is announced that a loan agreement had been signed by the representative of an Anglo-Belgian-French Syndicate and Duke Tsai-tse, Minister of Finance, for 150 million francs (£6,000,000), payable in two amounts, first 90 millions, and later 60 millions. The interest is to be 6 per cent., the price to be paid to China is 92, the loan is redeemable in 60 years and the security is the Government Edict only. Since public flotation of the loan is at present impossible, the group will advance to China, an instalment on account within a fortnight. The signature of another Government loan during the present crisis is bound to provoke the resentment of the National Assembly, if not the indignation of the revolutionaries, who warned the Powers that obligations incurred after the out break would not be held binding.

THE ARMY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

While the Throne is encouraged by the signature of the loan, on the other hand news from Nanking, where the disarmed troops demand back their arms, from Canton, from Nanchang, the cap tal of Kiangsi and from Shansi and Shensi provinces is extremely discouraging to the Government.

Still more disquieting is the refusal of the 40th Brigade of the 20th Division to entrain at Ianchau, on the railway between the Great Wall and Tientsin and proceed south. General Chang Shao-tseng, commanding the Division in agreement with its men and acting obviously in concert with the National Assembly declines to proceed with the Brigade to the front unless the Throne assents to three memorials submitted by the National Assembly demanding, first that a Constitution shall be framed only after consultation with the Assembly, secondly, the exclusion from the Cabinet of members of the Imperial family and the immediate appointment of a capable and virtuous person to organize a responsible Cabinet; thirdly, an immediate amnesty to all political offenders—for example, Kang Yu-wei.

Important Edicts respecting these resolutions are awaited to-morrow. The second demand, if conceded, will remove the Prime Minister, the President of the Wai-wu-pu, the Ministers of Finance, Commerce, Dependencies, and the Navy, and the Chief of the General Staff. Chang Shao-tseng is a northern man who has been trained in Japan. The Throne, in much anxiety over this danger menacing communication with the north has sent Wu Lu-chen to reason with him, but Wu Lu-chen, himself as previously reported, is a stupeh man, whose loyalty is not above suspicion.

There is still great uneasiness in Peking. Manchus and Chinese are flitting to the country, but the disquiet may be appeased by the appointment of Chao Ping-chun, a "protege" and fellow-provincial of Yuan Shih-kai, who shared his retirement, to the command of the police inside the city.

Friday night's skirmish at Hankau, where the railway station and 30 unmounted guns were seized during the rain, is described by the Government as a great victory with much slaughter. The troops are praised for their great valour, apparently for having ventured in the rain, and the triumph has been telegraphed to every Province of the Empire, and to the Chinese Legations abroad.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

Peking, Oct. 30.

The Imperial penitential decree to-night is a whining appeal by the Throne for the mercy of the people. The Throne blames itself for its unwise selection of Ministers, its disregard of Constitutional procedure, and its misgovernment, which has led to rebellion in eight provinces, and admits that "the whole Empire is bubbling like a caldron." It undertakes to give proper force to the Constitution, to abolish abuses, to institute reforms broad-based upon the people's will, and accedes to the demands of the National Assembly, undertaking that the Constitution shall be framed only after consultation with the Assembly. It explains that the employment of the Princes was a temporary measure only, engages to exclude in future members of the Imperial Family from the Cabinet, and grants an amnesty to all political offenders since the Coup d'Etat of 1898.

Assuredly the Cabinet Ministers must now resign when the Throne will appoint Yuan Shih-kai Premier—a Minister who will, everybody hopes, make an effort to come to terms with the revolutionaries and prevent civil war.

Another Edict transfers Kuei-chun, Minister of the Interior, to his former post, and in place of this reactionary Manchu, who was conspicuous as a Boxer leader in 1,500, appoints the nominee of Yuan Shih-kai, the Chinese Chao Ping-chun who thus will control not only the police of the Peking, but the police of the Empire. Further, the Manchu President of the National Assembly is allowed to resign and is succeeded by Li-Chia-chu, a Chinese, who took a leading part in drafting China scheme for the establishment of a Constitution. Finally, the Throne approves the memorials submitted to General Chang Chao-tseng.

The Government is greatly agitated by the unrest at Tientsin and Paotingfu, by the loss of the Shansi Railway and the threatened interruption of railway communication between Peking and Hankau, with the probable isolation of Yin Chang's army.

YUAN SHIH-KAI, PRIME MINISTER.

Peking, November 1.

Yuan Shih-kai has been appointed Prime Minister. He was this morning at Sinyangchau, near the border of Honan, and will return to Peking immediately in order to reconstitute the Cabinet.

(Continued on page 8.)

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Present Immunity in the Aegean Sea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, Nov. 17.

The Berlin correspondent of *Die Zeit* states that as a result of the protest of the Powers Italy has given assurances that she will not take any action in the Aegean sea for the present.

London, Nov. 3.

King Victor has sent the following message to the Italian forces in Tripoli:—"The King sends to the land and sea forces which have fought and are fighting in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, an expression of his satisfaction and great admiration for the courage and coolness repeatedly displayed by the army and navy, henceforth for ever united still more closely by the most sacred ties. They have once again deserved well of their King and country."

Arrivals at Malta by the steamer "Bisagno" have brought details of a fierce attack made by the Arabs and Turks on the Italian lines at Tripoli on Oct. 26. The Turkish general at Jebel sent an ultimatum to General Caneva to evacuate Tripoli within twenty-four hours. The contemptuous refusal of the Italian commander was followed in the early morning by a fierce attack of Arab cavalry on the trenches at Gergaresh, which were held by two battalions. The desperate assault was not repulsed until the 42nd Regiment of Infantry, which had come up as a reinforcement, caught the Arab cavalry on the flank and routed it. The enemy suffered severe losses. Many hundreds of prisoners were taken. During the attack the fleet bombarded Gergaresh from four to nine a. m., the big guns doing considerable execution. The aeroplanes engaged in reconnoitring in the interior estimate that the Turko-Arab forces in the different camps amount to 30,000.

Further severe fighting has taken place during the week.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF ARABS.

Terrible stories are forthcoming of the retribution with which the Italian Army has visited the Arabs who rose last week in the vicinity of Tripoli. The special correspondents agree in describing the scenes as the most deplorable witnessed in war for many a day. "Indiscriminate slaughter" is the epithet applied to the proceedings by the special correspondent of the "Times," who in the course of his telegram says:—

"The two quarters from which the Arabs assailed the Bersaglieri in the rear have been turned into human abattoirs. It has been a miserable business, but, in the circumstances, I persume the General Staff had no alternative, but to give this horrid lesson . . . . The Italians having set themselves to cow the Arabs, the flood-gates of blood and lust were opened, and in many instances the men got beyond control, and the innocent suffered with the guilty. The tale of retribution has been shockingly heavy, but nothing to what the indiscriminate carnage would have been if the rising had not been premature and had occurred at the same time as the Turkish attack of the 26th. The memory of this awful retribution will take long to live down. Even making allowances for the exigencies of the military situation, there is every possibility that the hideous severity of this retribution will give a rise to a war of sanguinary and pitiless reprisals upon unfortunates who fall by the way. War is merciless. I have witnessed one of his most merciless phases. One hardly knows to what limits the elasticity of the phrase 'military exigences' will be stretched in the twentieth century."

Reuter's special correspondent, in a graphic narrative, dated Oct. 28, says:—"Orders were given by the authorities to exterminate all Arabs found in the oasis, and to make a systematic house-to-house search for arms and ammunition. For three days this dread task continued. Parties of soldiers penetrated every portion of the oasis, shooting indiscriminately all whom they met without trial, without appeal. For three days the popping of rifles marked the progress of the troops. Innocent and guilty were wiped out; many of those killed were quite young and many women also perished in the confusion. It is impossible to state the numbers of the persons thus shot, but scarcely any escaped. The search for Arabs still continues, and summary executions are not yet at an end. The town seems to have lost a great portion of its population. At night no one moves abroad except Europeans with passes, and one British subject, a Maltese, has been shot dead for failing to stop when challenged by a sentry."

GRAVE DANGER OF A "HOLY WAR."

Very serious news is published by the "Outlook," which has obtained special information of an event that may change the whole course of the war in Tripoli. Our contemporary says: "Already a fortnight ago we were informed under promise of non-publicity that the famous Enver Bey, the purest spirit of the Young Turk movement, a stainless Moslem and an able soldier, was hastening in a careful disguise across Egypt in order to take command in Tripoli and to bring the great confederation of the Senussi to the defence of the Crescent. Enver Bey's unquestioned orthodoxy and honour make him almost sacred in the tents of the desert. We now learn that, met by select escorts of Senussi riders, Enver Bey has passed by camel relay through Egypt has met the Grand Sheikh of the Senussi and has united the whole of the hinterlands in the Holy War against the Italian invaders. It is also quite out of the power of the Cairo Government, no matter whether will ng to prevent constant communication across the Egypto-Tripolitan frontiers. Enver Bey is of the stuff of Abd-el-Kader, and French military history can teach Italy what that may mean."

PERIL OF ITALY'S UNDERTAKING.

With reference to the official announcement by the Italian Government of its annexation of Tripoli a correspondent of a Manchester paper points on the immense difficulties which will attend the conquest of the interior, a territory vaguely defined and stretching southward of the Tropic of Cancer. The physical difficulties of the transport of an army are overwhelming. They are formidable even for a small party. But if they are overcome at the cost of time, money, and lives there remain continues the correspondent, "the inhabitants of the oasis of the Sahara, the most fanatical in all Islam. They are zealots of the type of the followers of the Prophet and the first Caliphs haters of Christians and of all forms of civilisation. They hate the Turks, but they bury the hatchet when the infidel invades Moslem lands. They did so when the French came to Algeria, and again when they took over Tunis. The Mutesarrif of Benghazi, the Sultan's representative has always been of less importance in the eyes of the natives than the Wakil of the Sheikh-es-Senussi. The accounts of the brotherhood are vague and conflicting, but there is no doubt about its uncompromising hostility to all infidels. The rare travellers who have penetrated to the oasis—Nachtigal, Rohlfs, James Hamilton, and Duveyrier—have had a perilous experience of it. The Italians may bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion so far as concerns the Turks, but the war with the Arabs, who laugh at treaties, will go on as long as there are any left. It will be a war of surprises, raids, and murders, and the Italians will not hold the hinterland of Tripoli for many a year, if ever. The Arabs have the desert as their ally."

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The General Officer Commanding telegraphs from Renging, November 16th, that the day was spent in reconnoitring to the front and to the south in the direction towards which the tracks of the Abors who killed the telegraph coolie from Sirpo led. The latter reconnoissance found traces of a large encampment but encountered no one.

The Officer Commanding Ledum the Column reports that the Military police reconnoitred Kaking on November 10th and found the road good and no signs. One military police follower and one Abor were killed as already reported. The military police also captured one rifle. Bahuning and Ledum have both been reoccupied by their inhabitants. Deputations from both villages have come in and state that Kaking and Koiyu will come in. They have been sent for. The weather was wet in the forenoon but cleared later; the general health is good.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 17.

His excellency the Viceroy and party consisting of Lady Hardinge, Viscount Hardinge, Viscountess Harding, the Hon A. Hardinge, Miss Sanford, Mr. T. H. Du. Boulay Lt.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, D. S. O. Lt.-Col. F. O'Kenealy, Major the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Captain A. O. Weld-Foster and Capt. E. Hardinge reached Cawnpore at 9-30 this morning. The arrival was private. Only officers on duty were present at the Railway Station. The viceregal salute was fired on arrival of His Excellency's train. Motors were kept in readiness and His Excellency and party proceeded in motor direct to the Memorial Well where some twenty minutes were spent by the party.

The party then proceeded to the Government Boot and Equipment Factory of Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Ltd., arriving there at 10-30 a. m. Mr. A. H. Ledgard, assisted by Messrs. C. T. Allen and A. Prince took the party round the factory. After spending half an hour at the factory His Excellency and party proceeded to the Cawnpore Woollen Mills which was reached shortly after 11-15 and were greeted by banners bearing "Welcome to Lalimli."

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge took a keen interest in all details of manufacturing and at their request many of the processes were fully explained to them. The hosiery department specially interested them as here they witnessed the automatic manufactury Army socks, sweaters, golfjackets, etc., manufactured by the company. Before leaving His Excellency and Lady Hardinge inscribed their names in visitors book and were graciously pleased to accept a copy of Lalimi-Engiish Urdu Dictionary as a souvenir of the visit.

Returning from the Woollen Mills the Viceroy and party proceeded to the Massacre Ghat and from there to Officers Mess of the Gordon Highlanders where they had lunch. Afterwards the party proceeded to the Agricultural College, Nawabganj where they arrived at 3 p. m. and were received by Mr. W. H. Moreland, C. I. E., former Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. After being introduced to Mr. E. A Moloney, new Director of Agriculture; Mr. Hailey, President of the Governing Body; Mr. F. O. Ortel., Superintending Engineer and the architect of the College; Mr. Freemantle, Principal of the College and others the Viceroy was shown round the central block by Messrs. Oertel and Freemantle. In the Biological section the party was received by Mr. Lucas, Economic Botanist, and after crossing the quadrangle Chemical wing in charge of Mr. Clarke, Agricultural Chemist, was inspected. The Viceroy was specially impressed with the excellent Biological and Chemical research Laboratories with their up-to-date fittings and after signing in the visitors book and thanking those who had received them the Viceroy and party left at 3-30 p. m.

At 4-30 in the afternoon H. E. the Viceroy and party reached the Queen's Gardens Park to lay the foundation stone of the King Edward Memorial. The 2nd Batallion, Gordon Highlanders formed the guard of honour After inspection of the guard-of-honour and the introduction of the members of the Committee,, a procession was formed which proceeded to the specially erected dais where silver chairs were placed for the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge under a beautiful canopy.

The Hon. Mr. Bevis, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, read read the following address.

On behalf of the citizens of Cawnpore we beg to tender you a very hearty welcome on the occasion of your first visit to our town. It is a source of greatest pleasure to us that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge should also be present this afternoon to grace our proceedings. The building which will arise from the foundation laid to-day is designed to perpetuate the august memory of our beloved Sovereign, Edward the Seventh for use on occasions of State ceremonies and public meetings a hall round which the activities and energies of a modern city may be concentrated. King Edward's personal force of character, his unprecedented influence in the councils of the nations, his ceaseless labours in the cause of peace, his unflagging zeal and self-sacrificing devotion to his peoples, his keen interest in India have evoked feelings of intense personal loyalty among all from the highest to the lowest among men and women of all creeds, castes and class.

The address was presented to His Excellency in Gold embroidered khurita and in beautiful silver tray by Pandit Kundan Lal Tiwari. The Viceroy then replied, Lord Hardinge said:—

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE OF KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HALL.

"Gentlemen—First let me warmly thank you for your kind expressions of welcome to Lady Hardinge and myself on this first visit to your city. When I heard that you wished me to take the opportunity of laying this foundation stone I very gladly assented, for, while I should have been pleased enough to enter into any of your civil interests, this particular ceremony deals with a matter in which my heart was already in unison with years long before I set foot in India. I felt, moreover, that it was a solemn duty for me to perform to the memory of a great sovereign who from his exalted position had condescended to honour me, his humble servant, with his confidence and friendship and of whom I can never think without a tinge of sadness and regret. I can add but little to the eloquent language in which you have referred to the qualities which made the late King so great a power for good in the world, but that little is a knowledge acquired by my own observation of his great sagacity, sympathy and never-failing kindness, and an experience gained at first hand of the charm and power of his personality. He was, indeed, a worthy successor to the great Queen Victoria and it is fitting that memorials to them both stand in such close proximity. I think the world would be astonished if it knew how many schemes are constantly submitted for my blessing, some of them I cannot approve and others while they must command the sympathy of all earnest minded men are hopeless im practicable from a financial point of view. But here your scheme is not only wholly praiseworthy, but its future is practically assured, for I learn that you have no anxiety about the provision of funds and this is all the more satisfactory in the face of your statement that its initiation and execution are a spontaneous expression of the feelings of the citizens of Cawnpore. I am also glad to think that this historic city should have its own special memorial to King Edward the Peacemaker. I hope that this hall when completed may prove worthy of him in whose memory it is erected and that in its use as a place of ceremonial or debate petty and personal feelings may slink away abashed before a spirit which will tolerate no motive meaner than that of a common good, and will be satisfied with none but the highest ideals and if sometimes it be used for less serious purposes I hope they may prove not only a source of healthy amusement, but at the same time instructive and profitable. Among you, gentlemen, who are present here to-day are those who have contributed most largely to this memorial and I should like to congratulate you on the spirit which has animated you and to the happy results which have attended your efforts and I believe that I shall only be giving utterance to the feelings of you all in expressing regret that your late Collector, Mr. Crawford, has passed away and is no longer here to take part in this ceremony for I am told he was keenly interested in this memorial and did much to further its success. And now that I am about to lay this foundation stone, I thank you for the wish expressed in the last sentence of your address and I reciprocate the hope that with God's blessing we may all be present here at the completion and the opening of the building.

After his reply the Viceroy proceeded to lay the foundation stone, Mr. S. M. Johnson presenting him with gold trowel for the purpose assisted by Mr. W. T. Mash, Municipal Engineer, who supplied mortar. The Viceroy amidst cheers declared the stone to be well and truly laid.

His Excellency, and party left the place and proceeded to Fairlawn where they had tea with Mr. G. T. Allen and Mrs. Allen. The Viceregal party left the station at 7 p. m.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

In the Special Tribunal yesterday afternoon their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the Public Prosecutor, directed that the tenth accused in the case, Vambu Iyer alias Rama deva Iyer, might be released on his own bail of Rs. 500 with one surety for Rs. 1,000, as the Public Prosecutor submitted that there was no evidence against the accused who was, however, ordered to be present at the trial.

In addressing the Special Tribunal on behalf of the second accused Mr. Prakasam referred to the movements of his client and correspondence which transpired in course of the trial. He contended that the 1st and 2nd accused did not go to Panalur and did not meet Vanchi Iyer. Mr. Prakasam said that all that he could say was that if the 2nd accused was already a member of the society and if he had taken the blood oath in Tenkasi and had gone to Travancore side with the object of doing something in the furtherance of the society and had met Vanchi Iyer on the platform and had then gone on to Alleppy to meet Harihara Iyer, and if Nilkantan also went there it was most likely they would have told Vanchi Iyer all about Harihara Iyer. This is the corroborated story of the 2nd accused that his trip was an absolutely innocent trip taken with a view to find some employment.

The Chief Justice remarked that taking all letters together they appeared to show some common interest between the parties. Was it the suggestion of Counsel that there was no such common interest or could he give any explanation as to what the common interest might be.

Mr. Prakasam submitted that the letter of the 2nd accused did not at all show that he had any common interest. So far as the relations between Vanchi Iyer and Harihara Iyer were concerned Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer would address their Lordships but so far as the 2nd accused was concerned. he would request their Lordships to look at the 2nd accused's letter itself. It was clear that Harihara Iyer was more intimate with Vanchi Iyer. There was no corroboration whatever in the correspondence of the story of prosecution, but on the other hand it proved the defence case. It was also most unlikely that if these letters pledged themselves with regard to such dreadful deeds that Vanchi Iyer would have left them in his house. With regard to the two statements of the 1st accused the Counsel submitted that in the first place they were not admissible and secondly whatever might be their value as against the 1st accused they were not admissible as evidence as against the 2nd accused.

QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The following is the text of the letter of the Private Secretary of Her Imperial Majesty which was read by the Lieutenant Governor at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Queen Mary's College yesterday afternoon:—

"Her Majesty commands me to say that she will be pleased to allow the name of Victoria Mary Girls School at Lahore to be changed to Queen Mary's College. I am further commanded to say that the Queen sincerely sympathises with the object for which the institution has been started and will take a warm interest in its progress and welfare, Her Majesty wishes the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone every success."

Interest of the Royal now Imperial patroness never slackened and their Royal Highnesses sent their pictures which were unveiled by the Countess of Minto in 1909 on her visit here.

TRAGEDY AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

A fatal riot occurred yesterday at Diamond Harbour, a man named Nitya Lal Kamal being stabbed to death while resisting some other villagers who were trying to reap his crops. The young wife of the murdered man, on learning of her husband's fate, bolted the doors from inside and set fire to her house with the intention of committing suicide. The neighbours, however, broke open the doors and rescued the unfortunate girl who was slightly scorched. The house was reduced to ashes.

BIG THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Dr. Rai Bahadur Keilaschandra who has come down to Bombay to attend the Malaria Conference as a delegate of the Bengal Government, reports the theft of jewellery, and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 9,615. The Rai Bahadur, who has been putting up in the bungalow of Mr. Premchand Raichand at Love Lane, Byculla, retired to bed at about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, leaving all the doors and windows of the room open; when he woke up at three o'clock in the morning he found a shirt case which he had placed under his bed, moved out of its place. This aroused his suspicions and he found a dressing case containing two diamond rings, valued at Rs. 4,000, four rings set with precious stones, valued at Rs. 2,500, a gold watch and chain, cashmere shawls and currency notes and cash, in all property of the collective value of Rs. 9,615 stolen.

SURGEON-GENERAL H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S., has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in place of the Hon'ble Colonel E. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I. M. S., resigned.

MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Conditions Prevailing in Bombay.

The following is a Press Communique:—The Malaria Conference met again on Thursday, Surgeon General Lukis, C.S.I., was in the chair.

Having completed the discussion of organization against malaria in the various provinces, and scientific papers on general malaria research having been contributed on Thursday, the conference to-day directed its attention to the discussion of measures directed against malaria.

Dr. Bentley opened a discussion in anti-mosquito measures of malarial prevention by a brief description of the conditions in Bombay. He showed how wells and cisterns were the chief objects of attack. If wells were filled up and cisterns closed, he thought that malaria would be exterminated from Bombay in a short time. He dealt with the financial aspect and said that the expenditure of one lakh of rupees would render innocuous 60 per cent. of permanent breeding places.

Major Liston in referring to Dr. Bentley's work in Bombay, and Major Christopher's investigation of malaria in the Andamans, expressed his great satisfaction that anti-mosquito measures were taking such a prominent place in the minds of Malariologists in India.

Colonel Lyons considered that quininisation was a measure for the individual, and that investigation of breeding places, and the gradual extention of anti-mosquito measures was the course which ought to be adopted in India. He realised the great difficulty of enforcing quinine prophylaxis amongst troops. He realised that the success of even controlled distribution was only a partial one. He spoke of the benefit of anti-mosquito measures as a partial measure. If people faced the question of mosquito-destruction honestly he was sure that there would be a satisfactory diminution in malaria. He pointed out the danger of pits near habitations and considered that as most of these were formed as a result of taking earth for road making and building, legislation in this direction was most necessary, and would be followed by an immediate improvement.

Sir David Semple said that he was pleased to see the prominent place which had been given to anti-mosquito measures. He did not advocate it as a universal measure, but he was convinced that in many places in India, conditions were favourable for mosquito destruction and hoped that Major Robertson referred to the President's address. He most cordially agreed and welcomed the statement of the President that the psychological movement for action should be seized. He said that in the past this had not been realised and that in some cases years had been allowed to lapse before action was taken. He thought that we had now reached a point at which practical measures might be put into action. He considered that to rely on quinine alone asks too much of the native. In many instances the native was actually prejudiced against the drug. He thought that quininisation as a general measure was doomed to failure. He was convinced that anti-mosquito measures could be enforced in many places and should be put into action wherever possible.

Dr. Bose referred to conditions in Calcutta, and advised the use of adhatoda vesica (Zakus) as a germicide.

Major Christophers said that two questions had arisen: the prevention of malaria in Bombay, the other the prevention of malaria in India in general. As regards the first he was satisfied that the method proposed by Dr. Bentley were the only ones which could be applied. He agreed thoroughly with his conclusions. He held however that Bombay could not be compared with the rest of India.

Major Clemesha agreed with Major Christophers that the results of Bombay could not be applied to India in general. If the breeding place of the mosquito could be definitely marked out then anti-larval measures should certainly be carried out but this was seldom the case. He disapproved of indiscriminate anti-larval methods.

WEST AFRICAN REGULATIONS.

Dr. Rutherford (Ceylon) said that he had 14 years' experience in West Africa. There it was illegal for any one to have standing water or pools in their compounds and that all wells must be covered An organization consisting of district inspectors and local village headmen is in control and subsidies are given to villages and removed, if internal sanitation is not carried out satisfactorily. Mapping put of breeding places is done by untrained men and the native now knows and can recognise mosquitoes.

Railways are not allowed to make borrow pits. There is a great improvement in the health of West Africa during the 14 years in which he had known it. He was in favour of anti-mosquito measures in towns and in the villages which do not cover such a large area as they do in India.

Mr. Hutton referred to a case in which in one town tanks were being filled up to improve sanitation, whereas in another quarter of the town railways were being permitted to form borrow pits. These lay in lines along the rail road paths, as separate unconnected tanks. He advised legislation against borrow pit formation in the future, and of connecting pits by drainage channels. He also advised the formation of bye-laws prohibiting the digging of tanks, ponds and pits below the natural drainage level.

Surgeon General Bannerman referred to Ennore in which the conditions are very similar to those of the Fort in this City. The breeding places are wells and the species is Stephensi. He considered that preliminary investigation should invariably be made and thereafter if possible anti-mosquito measures should be attempted. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinson (Punjab) emphasized the importance of the treatment of patients, in reducing the sources of infection. Neither anti-malarial nor quinine measures should be indiscriminate. Major Christophers brought forward the question of how to attack Malaria on a large scale. In certain parts of the Punjab whole districts are affected by a fulminant type of epidemic. In his investigations he found that the cause of this lay in flooding. It was not a question of local rainfall, but of overflow of rivers and in some instances of the breaking of bunds. As regards Forecas

tion to be methods of treatment of the sick. He realised the importance of the President's reminder that where there are no mosquitoes there can be no malaria.

Surgeon General Lyon read a paper on travelling dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency and Captain Graham recounted what was being done in the United Provinces.

Lieut-Col. Hare reported on the organisation employed in Eastern Bengal and Assam for quinine distribution and propagandism and read a paper on the distribution of quinine to school children. Dr. Bentley discussed the prejudice which exists in the minds of natives against quinine. The ideas prevalent are that quinine either causes malaria, or that inbinds the disease in the system. He showed books and almanacs which he had collected in Bengal and read some statements from them, quoted from English medical literature, but of an entirely misleading character. He recognised that this prejudice stood directly in the path of quinine propagandism. Many remedies are at present on the market which are reputed remedies for "Quinine Fever."

Dr. Bose (Calcutta) agreed with Dr. Bentley as to the prejudice against quinine in Bengal and recounted certain of his experiences

Major Christophers referred to the absence of research on the subject of the benefits to be derived from quinine distribution. He stated that in the Duars quinine is becoming increasingly popular amongst Europeans. He considered that what was necessary is the popularisation of quinine in the same way as patent medicines are popularised.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed on the motion of Surgeon General Bannerman.—

I. This Conference is of opinion that researches by experts in the field such as those carried out by Christophers and Bentley, prove the value of preliminary scientific investigation; and seem to point to the probability that anti-mosquito measures may not prove so costly as was at one time feared.

II. The conference believes that no one measure can be suitable for all the conditions that favour the prevalence of Malaria; that quinine prophylaxis applied to a free population is difficult to carry out in the thorough way necessary for success; and that a combination of several measures may be required as local circumstances may indicate. The Conference is of opinion that notwithstanding the difficulties of quinine prophylaxis it cannot be too strongly emphasised that under the peculiar conditions of the Indian populace arrangements for the treatment of quinine of those sick from malaria is a matter of primary importance from the point of view of saving life, of preventing suffering, and of destroying a potent source of infection.

III.—The Conference desires to call the attention of Government to the possibility of danger arising from borrow pits in the proximity to human habitation especially when such excavation would result in stagnation of water therein.

IV.—The Conference is of opinion that education of the people is a most important anti-malarial measure and that every effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the public without which there is little hope that the campaign against malaria will ever be crowned with success. They believe that instruction in schools as well as lectures and lantern demonstrations in villages and towns are the best methods of propagandism and that in this way information is more likely to reach the people than by the publication of pamphlet and posters.

V. The Conference while strongly recommending the prosecution of further research is of opinion that although expert investigation is still necessary, enough is known as to the breeding habits of mosquitoes etc., to make it frequently possible for trained workers to deal with malaria in an efficient manner.

VI. In view of the possibility of the importation of Yellow Fever into India, the Conference suggests the advisability of a careful "Stegomyia" survey and of the education of the public in the matter of destruction of domestic mosquitoes.

The resolutions were carried unanimously. The Conference then closed,

BOMBAY'S NEW FOUNTAIN.

Opened by Lady Clarke.

H. E. Lady Clarke performed an interesting ceremony yesterday afternoon, when she opened a public fountain at the junction of Hornby and Paltan Roads, Bombay. The fountain was by Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy.

Her Excellency, who was accompanied by the Misses Standen and Capt. Cosker, A.-D.-C., was received by a number of Indian gentlemen, and conducted to the dais.

After her Excellency had taken her seat, Mr. Cassamally J. Peerbhoy gave a short history of the erection of the fountain.

Her Excellency then turned on the main tap of the fountain with a silver key and, addressing the assembly, said:

Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you all for the kindly welcome you have given me on coming here to-day, to have the great pleasure of declaring this fountain open. It was a happy thought to place a fountain at this particular spot where there is so much traffic and consequently so much need for shelter and refreshment. The arrangements have been well thought out, and the wants of every one have been considered, from mankind down to the poor beast of burden. In this hot thirsty land a pure draught of water is a blessing, and a shaded seat on which to enjoy it will be much appreciated. The poor coolies, too, have not been forgotten which appeals strongly to my woman's heart. As a fresh comer to India I was at once struck by the way in which my Indian sisters bear their burdens of life. They walk with a spring of cheerfulness, often carrying heavier weights on their well poised heads than I should have thought possible for my sex. The low wall will prove a great boon to these willing carriers. The patient bullocks will turn up their soft gentle eyes with gratitude to their drivers for the much needed draught, and a rest perhaps under the cool shade of a spreading tree. The erection of a drinking fountain has a greater significance for good than may appear at first sight. It is an encouragement to the people of India to consider the welfare of their animals, not merely to get the most work they can out of them, but to regard their comfort and endeavour to make their lives as little painful as possible. Without their existence Indian life could not go on, they are the chief means of livelihood to many, and they should, therefore, be treated with uniform kindness. The poet Coleridge has written

> "He prayeth well who loveth well
> Both man, and bird and beast.
> He prayeth best who loveth best
> All things both great and small;
> For the dear God who loveth us
> He made and loveth all".

If any Indian poet could translate these words into the vernacular, they would form a suitable inscription for a fountain such as this which will give refreshment to so many of God's creatures. I am glad to hear that the future upkeep of the fountain has been permanently provided for. Donors of such public structures do not always take this important matter into thoughtful account, and Mr. Peerbhoy's provision is most commendable. I am reminded of this because there is a cross and well in England, which quite lately has been found to be falling into disrepair, although it bears an inscription immortalized by Sir Walter Scott.

> "Drink weary traveller, drink and pray
> For the kind soul of Sybil Gray,
> Who built this cross and well."

Mr. Peerbhoy's fountain will never require to be restored by public subscription. I thank you very heartily for the beautiful silver key you have presented to me, which I shall always keep and value greatly for itself and for the memory of a happy occasion, the celebration of which you have allowed me to share with, you; it will, I am sure, always be a satisfaction to you, Mr. Cassamally Peerbhoy, to have perpetuated the memory of your late father and brother by this humane gift to the City of Bombay (Applause).

Her excellency then presented the architect and the contractor with souvenirs on behalf of Mr. Cassamally J. Peerbhoy, and the usual complements concluded the proceedings.

A3 refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Lennon's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme, the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from AGON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Nov. 3.

The King and the Prince of Wales are at York Cottage, Sandringham. The Queen has returned to Buckingham Palace, where she will remain until their Majesties' departure for India on November 11. Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck have left to attend the Coronation of the King of Siam.

The House of Lords met on Tuesday and passed through Committee the Maritime Conventions Bill. The Copyright Bill was read a second time. Yesterday Lord Crewe made an important statement on Indian affairs. The House of Commons in Committee continued the discussion on the Insurance Bill, and considerable progress has been made. The Prime Minister yesterday declined to accede to Mr. O'Brien's request for information concerning the coming Home Rule Bill.

The joint executive committee of the railwaymen's unions have considered the report of the Inquiry Commission, and have formulated a fresh programme of their demands. Valuable concessions in the shape of increased wages and improved conditions are announced by a number of the leading companies.

At a mass meeting of London taxi-cab drivers at Earl's Court yesterday, it was unanimously decided that the men should not return to work until their grievances were settled. About 6,000 drivers are affected by this decision, between 1,000 and 1,500 being for various reasons exempted, and thus still plying for hire. Considerable inconvenience was caused yesterday by the dearth of taxi-cabs, especially at the stations and among theatre-goers.

The following are the gains, so far as reported of the respective parties in the English municipal elections on Wednesday:—Labour and Socialist, 56; Liberal, 52; Unionists, 39; and Independents 10.

A seaman in the sick quarters of Shotley Naval Barracks, Suffolk has been found to be infected with plague. Precautions have been taken against the spread of the disease, and no other case has been reported.

Archbishop Bourne will be created a Cardinal at a Consistory to be held on November 27. Two new ecclesiastical provinces (Roman Catholic) are constituted at Birmingham and Liverpool and the Bishops of those Sees are raised to Archiepiscopal dignity.

The first portion of the American boat express from Euston to Liverpool came into collision with a local train at Colwich, near Stafford at about half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The rear coaches of the local train were badly broken, and three passengers were injured, but little damage was done to the boat express and none of the passengers was hurt.

Lord Minto has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University and Mr Birrell of Glasgow University. Mr. Carnegie's election for Aberdeen University was unopposed.

AUSTRIA.

The Gautsch Cabinet has resigned office owing to the impossibility of finding a Parliamentary majority. It is expected that Count Sturgkh, now Minister of Public Instruction, will accept the Premiership and form a Cabinet of permanent officials.

FRANCE.

Among the measures which it is proposed to submit to Parliament during the coming Session, which opens on the 7th inst., is one authorizing the establishment of municipal butchers' and bakers' shops. This measure was first proposed at a Ministerial Council held on September 7, after the outbreak of food riots in Northern France, and has since been vigorously denounced at meetings of butchers and bakers in Paris. Effect is also to be given to the decision to encourage municipal lodgings at a low rental.

M. Henri Cheron, in his report on the Budget for 1912, points out the growing burden of taxation in France, which, including State, Departmental, and Communal imposts, amounted in the year 1907 per head of the population to about £5 7s. 4d. as compared with about £4 10s. in 1903. Attention is also called to the excessive number of officials, of whom there are nearly 1,000,000 in France—664,000 being in the pay of the State and 278,000 in that of the Departments and the Communes. These figures do not include the employes of the State railways and industrial enterprises.

A Government Commission is investigating serious charges made by M. Maissin, Director of the Government powder factory at Pont-de-Buis, against his predecessor. M. Maissin alleges that M. Louppe, whom he succeeded, had mixed old powder with new and delivered it as new. An inquiry which was made at the time evidently decided that M. Maissin's charges were unfounded, but the matter has been reopened. With a view to elucidating thoroughly the causes of the disaster to the Liberte on September 25 it has been decided to try by Court-martial Captain Jaures, who commanded the Liberte, his second in command, and two lieutenants.

A French society called La Ligue d'Education Nationale has been instituted. The league which will be non-political and unsectarian, desires to organize the youth of the country between the ages of 14 and 19 in groups on the model of the Boy Scouts organisation. The French name of the scouts will be "éclaireurs." Adult members of the society will take certain pledges, such as never to speak ill of their country before strangers, and generally "to discipline directly what is bad to be silent about what is middling, and to extol what is good" in French public life. It is intended that the youthful "eclaireurs" shall receive both a physical and a mental education. They are to wear a uniform.

Sentence of ten years' imprisonment, with loss of civil rights, has been passed on Captain Meynier for the murder of Mme. Olivier, known as Baroness d'Ambricourt, in an hotel in the Rue de Rome on November 16 of last year.

GERMANY.

The Roman Catholic paper "Germania," reported that on Monday the Emperor, in conversation with two Roman Catholic missionaries from German East Africa, put some questions with regard to the progress of Islam among the natives, remarking that they must work energetically against that; otherwise Islam might become a danger for the colonies. A semi-official statement subsequently issued said:—"The Emperor did not say that Islam might become a danger to the German colonies. On the contrary, when stress was laid upon the zeal of Islam, his Majesty expressed the conviction that the German missions would not fail to perform their work with similar energy and concord.

The Government has presented to the Reichstag a Bill empowering the Federal Council to renew for two years the provisional Commercial Arrangement extending most-favoured-nation treatment to the United Kingdom and its Colonies and foreign possessions. The existing arrangement expires on December 31. Since the last renewal of the Agreement, two years ago, the only important alteration in trade relations has been the provisional Arrangement with Canada, which took effect on March 1, 1910. It is remarked that, under this provisional Arrangement and the abolition of the Canadian surtax of 33 1-3 per cent., German trade with Canada has almost recovered the position which it enjoyed in 1902. As regards Anglo-German trade, England still standsfirst among countries importing from Germany, but is now only thirdwamong countries exporting to Germany. In 1910 England imported 14·7 per cent., of the total German exports, but exported only 8·6 per cent. of the total German imports. The Russian percentage of exports to Germany was 15·5, and the American 13·3.

MEXICO.

There has been an acute ministerial crisis. The Ministers of the Interior, War, and Justice have tendered their resignations which have been accepted. Senor Rafael Hernandez, the present Minister of Public Lands, has been given the portfolio of Gobernacion, and will fill both offices ad interim. General Lauro Villar is the new Minister of War and Senor Jose Lopez Portillo takes the Ministry of Justice. It is reported that Senor de la Barra is anxious to give up the Presidency. Senor Madero, who was elected President on October 17, will probably enter upon his office on November 5. Emiliano Zapata is still in the field, but the reports of the rising are greatly exaggerated by the local and American Press. The general outlook is fair.

PERSIA.

The ex-Shah is at Gumesh Tepe and is displaying renewed activity. The Turcomans have gained a considerable victory under his standard. Salar-ed-Dowleh is in the neighbourhood of Burujird collecting new force.

The disembarcation of the first two squadrons of Indian troops from the transports Islands and Ujina has been completed and the transports have left on their return to India.

The contract for the appointment of Mr. George New, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, as Administrator of the Persian Telegraphs, has been signed.

The unfortunate Miss Ross has been robbed again as she was proceeding from Abadeh to Shiraz. Her escort bolted, leaving her at the mercy of a large party of robbers on whom the whalebones forming part of her costume exercised a peculiar fascination. They removed them one by one and returned the garment to Miss Ross, who has now reached Abadeh.

PERU.

We are informed by the Peruvian Legation that owing to the publication of statements emanating from Chilian sources, commenting on President Leguia's speech and alleging the purchase by Peru of the French war vessel Jeanne d'Arc, the Peruvian Legation in Paris telegraphed to Lima and has received from the Peruvian Foreign Office the following reply:—"Peru has made no addition to her Navy since the acquisition of the Depuy de Lome, a purchase of which Chile was aware some months ago. President Leguia's speech was confined to a general statement on National Defence, and did not contain any remark of a provocative or aggressive character directed against any other Power."

PORTUGAL.

The Minister of Justice is preparing the special High Court, which is to judge the individuals accused of conspiring against the Republican regime. In all probability the trials will take place in "either" a church or some convent, since the Government affirms that it is necessary to have sufficient space to judge groups of 200 at once—the offence being identical—and thus to expedite proceedings. The trials will begin towards the middle of December.

RUMANIA.

The negotiations for a reconciliation between the Conservative Democratic Party under M. Take Jonesco and the Conservative Party now in power are definitely broken off. There can be little doubt that the "pourparlers" owed their origin to suggestions on the part of King Charles, who desires to simplify political conditions and to check the disintegration of the parties. It has proved impossible, however, to come to an arrangement on questions of principle such as the dissolution of Parliament and the revision of the Constitution.

RUSSIA.

The keels of the three Black Sea Dreadnoughts provided by the special naval programme of 1911, have been laid down at Nikolaieff by Admiral Grigorovitch, Minister of Marine. Their displacement is 22,500 tons. Allowing for the reduced coal capacity required in the Black Sea, they will fully equal the 23,000-ton Baltic Dreadnoughts. They will have a speed of 21 knots, and the armament is understood to be twelve 12-in. guns. They will carry armour capable of withstanding 14-in. guns. The actual construction will not begin for some months. The vessels will be ready within four years.

The Council of Ministers has decided to introduce a Bill into the Duma for the establishment of Zemstus in the Governments of Astrakan, Orenburg, and Stauropol. The Council considered the situation brought about by the failure of the harvest in the Governments in East Russia and Siberia, and came to the conclusion that a sum of 93,000,000 roubles (£9,300,000) would be necessary for relieving the distress. This sum is to be distributed partly in relief works and partly in making advances to the peasants.

SPAIN.

The sum of £100,000 has been left to King Alfonso of Spain by the late M. Albert Sapene, a landowner of Montauban-de-Luchon.

TURKEY.

The murder of the Metropolitan of Grevena was attributed by the Turkish Minister of the Interior to a Greek band. His promises that every effort will be made to discover the murderers have not been entirely satisfactory to Greek opinion. In certain Greek circles, which profess to be well informed, the local Young Turk committee at Grevena is accused of the murder, and an officer of "Gendarmerie" is ever mentioned my name as one of those who committed the crime. In other quarters the local committee is accused of indirect responsibility for the crime on the ground that it encouraged Vlach bands of reformers.

CHINESE REBELLION.

(Continued from page 7.)

Prince Ching becomes President, and Natung and Hsu Shih-chang Vice-Presidents of the Privy Council.

Yin Chang succeeds Prince Tsai Tao as Chief of the General Staff.

These appointments cause immense satisfaction both to Chinese and foreigners.

LATER.

An Edict to-night gives Yuan Shih-kai greater power than has ever before been conferred on a Chinese subject; for while he is appointed Prime Minister he retains full command of naval and military forces engaged in the suppression of the rebellion in the Yangtze region. As was expected all the Cabinet Ministers have tendered their resignation, which the Throne, in its eagerness to display repentance, accepts with alacrity without one word of recognition; but pending the arrival of Yuan Shih-kai the Ministers retain office.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REBEL LEADER

His appointment makes the situation clearer, and is bound to have a tranquillizing effect, for Yuan Shih-kai enjoys the confidence of the military as well as of the National Assembly. It is reasonable to hope that he will display statesmanship sufficient to effect a compromise with the forces of revolution. The revolutionary leader Li Yuan-hung stands to him in the relation of pupil to teacher, and during the last few days the two have been in communication by an intermediary. Practically every desire of the revolutionaries, short of removal of the dynasty, has been granted, while the Throne has been stripped of its power and prestige and has been compelled to act under the dictation of the National Assembly.

YACHT CLUB RACEB.

To-day's Programme.

"A" CLASS RACE—Sails at 1·30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	Light M. S.	Moderate M. S.	Strong M. S.
Turquoise	Messrs I W Stokes & J F Preston	27 15·3	15 0·6	8 17·7
Melody	Officers R A	17 22·3	15 48	17 22·8
Eileen	F Watson, Esq & Major Mkter	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course: Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to port—Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island to Starboard—Red Channel Buoy N Butcher Island to Starboard—Butcher Beacon to Starboard—N Karanja Buoy to Starboard—Cee Vessel = 11·85 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Antelope	9 45	Officers Warwick Regt
Lylie	4 55	Messrs D Fraser and R E Fischer
Pepita	14 38	Lieut J White R N
Maya	Scr	V T Janson Esq

Course: Cee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard—N Karanja Buoy to Starboard—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy to port—Cee Vessel. = 9·78 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Fenella	Scr	.....
Maud	3 3	.....
Mavourneen	Scr	.....
Millie	5 20	.....
Clutha	Scr	.....
Lapwing	4 34	.....
Curlew	4 34	.....
Swallow	2 17	.....
Cricket	10 31	.....

Course: Cee Vessel to Sunk Rock to port—Mark Buoy to port—S Karanja Buoy to Starboard—Cee Vessel. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
1st Giz	11 0	H M S Highflyer
Ship's Boat	38 0	S S Bregenz (Ag. Lloyd)

Course: No 4 reversed. Time-limit—5·30 p.m.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

RETRENCHMENT IN INDIA.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Nov 2, an interesting question on Indian affairs arose in the House, but the attendance was small. Lord Curzon called attention to the following proposals reported to be in contemplation by the Government of India.

(1) The abolition of the offices of Director-General and Inspector-General in several departments of the Indian Administration, and more particularly the office of Director-General of Archæology; and

(2) The reduction of the Army in India.

He began by asking the Secretary for India as to the policy of the Government in these respects, and moved for papers. He was not concerned to criticise the principle of the policy of the Government, but he dealt with the manner in which that policy was being carried out. During recent years there had been a great reduction, of taxation, and India now was the most lightly taxed of all the great countries and he thought the income of the country might be increased and to the satisfaction of the people. No doubt there had been a loss in connection with the opium traffic; and he held that there were no grounds for the abolition of offices and the reduction of the Army. He was convinced that any diminution of the efficiency of the administration or the safety of the country would be dearly purchased by the scheme of the Government if carried out. He explained the reasons for the creation of the posts which it was proposed to abolish, and pointed out the great changes which had been going on and the great increase of work in the high offices in India, necessitating the control of experienced men at the head of affairs. He laid special stress on the abolition of the Director-General of Archæology, an appointment which had met with universal approval. It was said that the abolishing of this office was in order to secure economy, but it was extremely doubtful whether that would be the result. He condemned what had been done as to Calcutta, which was outside the archæological field, and insisted on the importance of the Government having experts in the different offices. The local governments showed no reluctancy to consult and co-operate with the Director-General and Inspector-General and desired an independent experienced opinion in regard to agriculture, which was greatly extending in India. If they treated their officials in this way they would not get men of the best stamp to discharge their duties.

REDUCTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Turning to the question of the Indian Army, Lord Curzon asked whether it was true that the Government of India was likely to reduce even the small native army that they had already. The rumour appeared to have arisen in this way: As a result of a motion calling for the reduction of expenditure in India, the Finance Minister appointed a Committee to consider the question of military expenditure. That Committee had been sitting and rumours had appeared from time to time in the newspapers that some reduction of the Army was in contemplation, while the answers given by the Under-Secretary in the House of Commons also led to the conclusion that some reduction of the Army was contemplated. The only consolation to be derived from his remarks was that the reduction was not to apply to the British Army in India. (Hear, hear.) He did not blame the Government of India for one moment or the Secretary of State for instituting an inquiry into the civil and military expenditure in India. He was also far from saying that the strength of the Army in India should be regarded as fixed for all time. But he did say that any proposal for a reduction of the Army in India, ought to be justified by the strongest arguments. The reduction of the Army in India was not merely a local affair. It was an Imperial affair, affecting the interests of the whole empire and ought not to be decided on financial considerations alone. It was necessary to consider very carefully in the first place whether the desired economies could not be effected in some other way, and secondly, whether if the Government insisted on effecting them in this particular way they might not be more than counterbalanced by the resultant risks. No doubt the House would be told that the reduction would consist solely of weeding out the inefficient element in the Indian Army, and that the diminution in numbers would be more than counterbalanced by the increase in efficiency. That argument did not impress him in the least. It was a favourite argument of the economist turned loose in a military department. Whatever might be the case in this country, the argument of reduced numbers and increased efficiency had less force in India, than anywhere else. In a country like India with a composite population, you can never hope to recruit your Army on the same standard throughout. Furthermore, the whole Army is never required for service in the field. When disturbance broke out or was occurred, the efficient regiments were pushed up to the frontiers and the interior regiments were kept in cantonments all over the country to secure internal tranquility. They did not want to recruit their Indian Army from one class only. He would like to impress on their Lordships his conviction that one great element in the strength of our Army in India was not merely that it was a fighting force, but a national force depending on the support of the people at large. In these circumstances it was most important that it should be recruited from all parts of that great empire. In the day of external trouble the less efficient regiments would be useful in preserving tranquillity in the interior of the country.

It would be said, no doubt, that the situation was changed in India, that the present strength of the Army was fixed with a view to resist invasion, and that with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement such a danger had disappeared. He admitted that the tension on the frontier had been relaxed and that the chance of invasion had been proportionately reduced. While he hoped that this situation would be permanent, it would be unwise to be absolutely confident about it. Anyhow there was nothing in the alteration of situation to render it desirable that the Government of India should seriously change their policy in regard to the strength of their armaments. Then there were counterbalancing factors which everyone who knew India could not help bearing in mind. The whole of Afghanistan was now armed to an extent which would have been deemed incredible twenty years ago. And not merely Afghanistan, but that great stretch of mountainous border between Afghanistan and India was now bristling with European rifles and modern ammunition by way of the Persian Gulf. In these circumstances it could not be dismissed as an idle dream that should an opportunity occur at a time of internal commotion or public danger these hereditary freebooters of the highlands on the frontier might pour down on the rich plains of the Punjab and take again what they regarded as their legitimate spoil. He would not say anything about the internal condition of India, because that was rather a dangerous subject. He hoped that the internal danger of India had sensibly alleviated. He believed that it had for the time being, but no one could doubt that there were elements below the surface which never could be ignored which might threaten our domestic tranquillity in the future, and that in the event of war on the frontier, or, still more in the event of disaster to British arms outside, an occasion might arise in which there would be serious trouble inside India itself. Therefore, in view of these considerations, he would urge on the Secretary of State a policy of caution and circumspection in dealing with the proposed reduction of the Army in India and he would remind the noble Marquess that on the few occasions when we had suddenly and substantially reduced the Army in India, apparently for good reasons, the step had been bitterly repented, and has had to be retraced at great cost. A very important element of our rule in India was the contentment of the native Army. The native Army particularly disliked anything in the nature of change, and they had to look to the effect of a reduction not merely on their Budget, but on the sentiment of the troops. He would like to give the Secretary of State a little advice. There were other directions in which he might very well economise. They were not so much in the direction of numerical strength as in the simplification of administrative control. He rather wished he were going out as A.D.C. to the noble Marquess in India. If he were engaged in that modest and honourable capacity he would go to Simla or take him to Calcutta, and if allowed he would penetrate inside the administrative department of Government on the military side. He could point out superfluous and overlapping offices and posts inside those departments—ten men doing work which could be done by five—which might very opportunely be reduced, without suffering to anybody but the individual themselves, by which the noble Marquess might obtain the reduction which he so much desired without any infringement of the security of our position in India or diminution of our native forces. He had made no attack on his Majesty's Ministers, and he had not the slightest desire to do so. He hoped the Secretary of State for India would not hurriedly give his assent to measures of which might be far-reaching, and the collective effect of which, if they were all carried out, might be not to strengthen our position in India but to weaken it. (Opposition cheers.)

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe dealt first with the subject of the Army. They had been told by Lord Curzon that his remarks on that question were based on rumours in the Press. There was, they were told, a rumour that a reduction of the British Army in India was contemplated, but there never was an atom of foundation for that rumour. He was glad to hear that Lord Curzon took a hopeful view of Indian finance, and having regard to his great experience of India that was of great importance. The Government of India was conducting an inquiry into the various departments, with the view of seeing what economies might be effected, and in that operation the Department of the Army was properly included, but there would be no sacrifice of the safety of India or any risk in maintaining order. It would be a great mistake, in dealing with a vast native army to be constantly pulling up the plant to see how it was growing. They had been asked by the Government of India that they should be assisted in making an inquiry into the whole military position by a committee over which Sir W. Nicholson would preside. There was nothing in the general state of the country which should cause them any anxiety, but there was constant watchfulness. The Government had come to the conclusion that it was possible to make further inquiry as to the departments referred to.

Turning to the first part of the question, he explained the action of the Governmemt of India. The opinion was held that the advantages to be derived from the Director-General and the Inspector-General could be met by a system of provincial conferences, and generally he agreed that the steps taken by the Government would meet all requirements; but he had decided to retain the post of Director-General of Archæology. The Government had done its best to meet the merits and requirements of all the departments.

Lord Bromer trusted the Government would not take action and then have an inquiry afterwards. He hoped they would wait for the report of Sir W. Nicholson's Committee. As to the reduction of the Army, the Government should not place too much reliance on the existing situation.

Lord Curzon thanked the Secretary for India for the scrupulous care with which he had dealt with the questions which had been raised.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

ABOR, MISHMIS AND RIMA EXPEDITIONS.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Oct. 31. Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State has sanctioned, in addition to the expedition against the Abors, an expedition against the Mishmis and an expedition against Rima: if, so, whether the two latter expeditions have arisen in any way out of the murder of the late Mr. Williamson in the Abor country; and, if not, upon what grounds the two latter expeditions have been sanctioned.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has sanctioned the despatch of a friendly mission to the Mishmis in order to make the position clear to them and thus prevent any tendency on their part to join the Abors. The necessity for this measure arises directly out of the murder of Mr. Williamson by the Abors, but this opportunity will be taken of obtaining information regarding the nature and limits of the country. No expedition is being sent "against Rima," which is in Tibet.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: whether the mission of the late Mr. Noel Williamson into the Abor country was undertaken with or whithout the consent of the Abor people, and upon whose recommendation it was sanctioned by the Goverment of India; whether the object of the mission was diplomatic, or, if not why it was undertaken; and whether the Government of India has received information that the gam or headman of a particular village was responsible for the murder of Mr. Williamson and that the Abors have expressed their readiness to deliver up those responsible for the murder if the expedition into their country is not persisted in.

Mr. Montagu: The circumstances in which Mr. Williamson entered the Abor country were unknown to the Government at the time, but from letters written after he had started and received after his death it appears that his object was to see if he could obtain political information. His expedition was undertaken without reference to higher authority. He had visited the country before and had been invited by the headmen to return and visit the village in which he was eventually murdered. No information of the kind mentioned by the hon. member has been received. On the contrary, the evidence is to the effect that not one individual but a group of villages are responsible.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the three expeditions now being carried on in the Abor and nighbouring countries by the Government of India are being carried on beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions; and, if so, whether, as prescribed by the fifty-fifth section of the Government of India Act of 1858, the consent of both Houses of Parliament has been obtained for defraying the expenses of the military operations out of the revenues of India, or whether there is any necessity for each of these expeditions which warrants their being undertaken without the sanction of Parliament having been first obtained.

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the negative. I hope to lay full papers very shortly.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Mr. M'Callum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he has any official knowledge of a recent case in a sub-division of Poona in which a sub-inspector of police was charged with torturing two men, and of supporting the alleged charges against them by the fabrication of false evidence; whether he was convicted by the sessions judge and a jury on both counts; whether one of the tortured men died of the torture; whether the judge characterised it as a very cruel assault on helpless men, and torture as being peculiarly revolting; whether he declared such offences were difficult to detect, and should be punished severely; and whether he can state why under the circumstance the sub-inspector was not charged with murder.

Mr. Montagu: I will place in the Library a copy of the judgment of the Sessions Judge. My hon. friend's summary is substantially accurate, but he omits to mention that the subinspector was sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment in all. Seven years is on the count of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and one year's rigorous imprisonment besides on the charge of fabricating false evidence, not against his prisoners, but with regard to the cause of death in order to shield himself. He was also convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment (to run concurrently) for framing incorrect records in the hope of saving himself from punishment. The judge does not appear to have used the exact words attributed to him, but I may mention that he commended a magistrate for the promptitude and thoroughness with which he had conducted the inquiry. The evidence in the case seems not to warrant any conclusion that there was that intention to cause death or knowledge that the hurt inflicted was likely to cause death which is required to constitute culpable homicide, but the attention of the jury was directed by the judge to that point. Departmental action is being taken against the other policemen concerned, and a notification on the case will be circulated as a warning.

SWEDISH OFFICERS IN PERSIA.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could say if the Russian Government had objected to the employment of Swedish officers to organise the Persian "Gendarmerie;" if so, could he say on what grounds and if he would say whether the proposal of the Persian Government to employ Swedish officers in this capacity was supported or opposed by the British Foreign Office.

Sir. E. Grey: The Russian Government have not objected to the employment of Swedish officers to organise the Persian "Gendarmerie" as distinct from a Persian Army, and his Majesty's Government have informed the Swedish Government that they have no objection to the engagement of the Swedish officers in this capacity.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR PERSIA.

Mr. King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Indian troops had been sent to Persia, if so whether the Persian Government concurred in this action whether the object for which the troops were sent had been attained and whether a probable date could be named for their return.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Persian Government have not concurred. The object for which the troops were sent—namely, the safety of British lives and property at Bushire and elsewhere—has not, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, yet been attained. The Persian Government have been informed that as soon as they have succeeded in putting into operation an effective scheme for the restoration of security the reinforcements of the British consular escorts will be withdrawn. It is not yet possible to name a probable date when the measures, in question will have been executed by the Persian Government.

Mr. King: Has there been any protest in connection with this action from the Persian Government?

Sir E. Grey: Yes; the Persian Government intimated that the increase of Consular escort should not be made. His Majesty's Government, in view of the reports they have received of actual danger to life and property in one or two of the towns, were not able to abandon their escort.

Mr. Morrell: Did the Russian Government send troops?

Sir E. Grey: The Russian Government are sending an increase of Consular escorts to one or two places, amounting, I think, to about 100 men in one case, and to between 100 and 200 men in another case.

PLAGUE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give any information concerning the progress of the plague in India, including the number of fatal cases during the past three months.

Mr. Montagu: The mortality from plague during the last three months in British India and Native States has been as follows:—In July, 8,987 deaths; August, 14,101; and September, 28,618. There is very little plague in Northern India, only thirteen deaths from it being recorded in the Punjab during September; but a severe epidemic has broken out in the Bombay Presidency, where 20,470 of the total number of deaths in September occurred. Madras and Mysore are also affected, though in a slighter degree.

INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If it is the intention of the Indian Government to abolish the post of Inspector General of Archæology in India; and, if so, will he state on what grounds it is proposed to do so.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India still proposes to abolish the office of Director General of the Archæological Survey of India, and to take other steps to diminish the activities of the survey.

Mr. Montagu: The Director-General of Archæology is one of several inspecting officers attached to the Central Government whose services the Government of India are disposed to think might be dispensed with. The grounds are the promotion of the policy of decentralising the administration and of effecting economies. The whole question is at present under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under-Secretary if he would impress on the Government of India, the fact that the work of the Inspector-General was carried on with universal approbation and at very small cost.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have made these recommendations to the Secretary of State, and it is for him to decide whether he will sanction or refuse to sanction the proposals. The consideration of the noble lord will be attended to with other considerations.

In answer to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Montagu said the decision, if carried out, would certainly involve a curtailment of the expenditure on archæology in India.

Mr. Ashley: Who will perform the duties of the office if it is abolished?

Mr. Montagu: If the office is abolished and nothing substituted the duties will not be performed. (Laughter.)

SESSIONS JUDGES IN THE PUNJAB AND THE CHIEF COURT.

Sir Randolf Baker asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that certain sessions judges in the Punjab are debarred from appointment to the chief court, because they once served for a few years in the Army, even though strongly recommended by the judges themselves and the local government; and, if so, whether steps can be taken to remove this disqualification.

Mr. Montagu: The question was most carefully considered by the Secretary of State in Council last year, and it was decided that the accepted principle which precluded the appointment to the highest judicial offices of military officers must be maintained. This disqualification does not apply to officers who have retired from the Army.

TAXATION OF JUTE.

Sir John Spear asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether any, and, if so, what, proposals have been made to, or sanctioned by, the Government of India for the taxation of exports of raw jute or jute manufactures; whether it is intended that any rebate shall be allowed on raw jute shipped to Dundee or other British ports, and whether any papers on the subject will be presented to the House.

Mr. Montagu: The Calcutta Improvement Act, which was enacted in August last by the Bengal Legislative Council, imposes a duty on all jute exported by sea from the port of Calcutta to any other port, whether beyond or within India, at a rate not exceeding—(1) in the case of raw jute two annas (or 2d.) per bale of 400 lb.; (2) in the case of manufactured jute 12 annas (or 1s.) per ton of 2,240 lb. It is proposed to levy a similar tax on raw and manufactured jute exported from Chittagong. As the duty will be paid equally on jute manufactures and on raw jute, no rebate will be made on raw jute shipped to British ports. The Secretary of State does not think it necessary to lay papers on the subject. The tax is part of a large scheme for effecting much-required improvements in the city of Calcutta.

INDIAN RAINFALL.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What are the latest

THE BUSINESS MAN IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Arnold Bennett and His Success.

Three men were talking about Arnold Bennett the other day at the luncheon table of a London club.—One said, "Clever chap; saw a play of his last night; very light stuff, but very amusing. What else has he written?" The second replied to this query: "Sensation novels, I read one. What was it called? 'The Grand Babylon Hotel.' Regular shilling shocker."

The third said: "You fellows really are the limit. Do you mean to say you don't know that you are talking about one of the finest novelists of the day! Have you never heard of the 'Five Towns'? Didn't you read 'An Old Wives' Tale'? Has no one ever recommended 'Clayhanger' to you, or the sequel to it just brought out, 'Hilda Lessways'? The shilling shockers were pot-boilers. The Honeymoon' he must have written in odd moments for his own amusement. His serious work is only second to Wells's. A good many people put Bennett even before Wells. Really, your ignorance is too appalling."

The other two—one was a leader-writer for a great journal, the other a portrait-painter of high distinction—smiled at my enthusiasm, for I was the third. They went away promising to read the books I had mentioned by this surprisingly versatile man.

Arnold Bennett is certainly an unusual type of author. He is unusually prolific, unusually methodical unusually con——. No, I will not say conceited, but far more sure of himself than any author I have ever known except Matthew Arnold, whom I only met once, and who delivered himself of that priceless remark, on hearing that his niece, Mrs. Humphry Ward, had written a novel: "No Arnold can write novels. If it were possible, I should have done it."

A JOURNALISTIC BEGINNING.

When I first knew Arnold Bennett he was a thin, pale, unhappy-looking young man of twenty-seven, earning his living as assistant editor to a weekly paper called "Woman." He had thrown up a family solicitor's business in the Potteries to follow the lure of a literary life, and I think he was disappointed, much as Jacob was when he received Leah to wife instead of Rachel. Down there in the smoky Midlands he had set his heart upon wooing Literature, and lo! it was Journalism he embraced.

In journalism, nevertheless, he both enjoyed himself and won success. The children who come into the world with fountain-pens in their fingers are happier than those born with silver spoons in their mouths. Writing of any kind came naturally to Bennett. Soon he was editor of "Woman," and a very capable editor too. But this to him was only the foot of the ladder. He was already considering how he should climb up to the higher rungs.

Men of letters usually "dream" of their future. There was nothing of the dreamer about Arnold Bennett. He schemed his successive steps towards Fame and Fortune with the calm forethought of a financier launching a company or a general planning a campaign. In a Soho restaurant twenty years ago he told me what he meant to do. He would write first a sensation story to make money. He had studied sensation stories he was familiar with the most popular "lives," and confident of his ability to produce a saleable article. Then he would write a Manual for Authors. There were at that time a very large number of "literary aspirants" eager to find a short cut to success. He had discovered them through the correspondence columns of his paper. His business instinct saw an opening here.

Then would come the chance to put into a book all the best that was in him. No thought of what would sell was to interfere with this. He would write it methodically, as he wrote everything, counting up the words on each page as he finished it and entering the number neatly at foot. But he felt that he would write it with inspiration. He had a vision which he burned to tell.

A VISION OF THE AUTHOR'S BIRTH-PLACE.

What was this vision? It was the life of the town he was born in, a town which was really six towns.

But in this smoky air thrives an energetic, kindly cheerful race. To the eye there is nothing pleasant about these towns which provide dishes and plates and cups and saucers for millions of breakfast-tables and dinner tables and tea-tables all over the world. But the testimony is universal that the people of the Potteries are jolly good to live with." Bennett scarcely noticed the blackened street-bordered now by dreary waste places, now by factories, whose huge chimney stacks pour forth a reek that fills the air with floating grime. In his books he writes mostly of a time before they grew so hideous. But it does not seem to strike him that they are depressing even now. For one thing, he is used to them, and for another he sees through the house-fronts and shop-fronts to the warm, varied drama of life that is being acted within. That life he was determined to make familiar, as Anthony Trollope made us know Barchester and as Thomas Hardy taught us the features of Wessex.

So he planned out his life. Fantastic, sensational pot-boilers (which, by the way, appealed to him too) should alternate with the books he felt he must write, and every year he would write a play as well. "The's more money in plays than in anything," he would meditate. I believe he went so far even as to settle the dates on which he would begin each work in turn. I laughed at him. We all laughed at him. We said, "You cannot win your mistress, Art, in this cold-blooded, scheming way. No man can serve God and Mammon. Remember the dyer's hand. Pot-boiling will kill your better instincts," and so on. It seemed an amazing thing that anyone should draw up such a programme. But Arnold Bennett has done something more amazing still. He carried his programme out.

INVENTION NOT A STRONG POINT.

Now he need "pot-boil" no longer. He has conquered a large public at home and in the United States a public far larger, which will read anything that it pleases him to write. He can settle down quietly with a mind at ease in his beloved France or anywhere he chooses, and continue his series of Five Towns novels, which will give him an enduring place in English literature.

He goes back to the Potteries every now and then to collect fresh material. Invention is not his strong point. What he can do most effectively is to work up incidents and characters suggested to him by what he notices or hears; to weave around them a web of convincing detail; to make them live in the readers' mind.

Except that he has become famous, there is little or no change in Arnold Bennett since his early days in London. He talks in the same shrewd, penetrating way, with the slight stammer which, as in Charles Lamb's case, makes wit more pungent. He is interested in everything, both on his own account, and because of its possible usefulness to him. You feel that the best of his mind is commercial. He is an artist—but his art must always pay.

A new type of author, this, one who regards authorship as a business like any other, and who has made it an exceedingly profitable business by attacking it on sound commercial lines. Arnold Bennett not only knows the Potteries: he still by temperament belongs to them. Some day he must give us a study of a Five Towns' genius. He must write a novel about his own career.

By appointment to H.M. the King.

For over 40 years the sales of LEMCO have steadily increased—proof of its ever growing popularity. Hot-weather dishes, such as Beef-Jellies and aspics, are simply perfect when made with LEMCO.

Guaranteed absolutely pure concentrated beef. Keeps its perfect purity in any climate. The most scientifically perfect Beef Extract in the World and the first made on a commercial scale.

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A SON IN THE ARMY.

Heavy Expenditure.

I think, writes a perturbed parent in the "Daily Mail" that few of the parents who cheerfully destine their sons for the Army have any real conception of the series of vexations and disappointments awaiting them—to say nothing of the heavy expenditure which goes arm-in-arm with them all the way.

Let me begin at the beginning and take the preparation for the entrance examination to Sandhurst. This is a competitive examination, and consequently it is not a question of reaching a certain standard of proficiency but of being better than a certain percentage of other candidates. That is perfectly fair, but what is unfair is that the Army authorities vary enormously from year to year the number of vacancies offered; and it is obvious that if one year there are sixty vacancies offered and the next year 180, in one year the examination is more than twice as difficult as it is in another.

Seeing that the parent has almost certainly spent £1,000 or so upon sending his boy to a public school, with its more or less ineffective Army class, and another £300 or so upon the adroit, expensive, and generally necessary crammer, it is a small thing for him to ask that the conditions of the entrance examination to Sandhurst should be reasonably stable; but when in one year a boy may have to compete for one of fifty or sixty places and in another for one of 150 or 160 it is quite obvious that the boys who compete in the lean years are submitted to a test which is not only much more severe but is positively unfair. For if, as is usually the case, the same number of boys competes for the larger number of places it is also obvious that the standard of efficiency required is ever so much lower and that, therefore, boys fail completely in one year who in another would have been easily successful.

EXCESSIVE COST OF SANDHURST.

Again, when this Sandhurst entrance-examination is passed and one's boy has gone into residence at the State military training establishment for officers in the cavalry or infantry, what does the unfortunate parent find. That in spite of all his expenditure and success in fitting his boy to comply with the varied and varying requirements of the Army Council he has now to pay over £200 a year to train this picked boy who has at great expense been brought up to the standard for his commission. The sons of officers are admitted on cheaper terms but from the son of an ordinary member of society, from the son of a clergyman or barrister or doctor, or business man or person of no occupation is demanded a sum which is usually well over £200 per annum—the fees being £150, and the uniforms allowances, and extras amounting to the rest.

From this it is quite clear that the Army is officered on the principle that private means are preferred to brains; that if brains, however excellent they may be, are not accompanied by money then those brains are unwelcome in the Army and are not required in any scheme of national defence.

I next pass to the time of leaving Sandhurst and joining the regiment to which one has been gazetted and I start with the presumption that this boy of nineteen has now been fairly well equipped for the work of a second lieutenant and that he is in consequence of some value to his country. But what happens in 50 per cent. of these cases? Why these boys of nineteen, with their constitution immature and unsettled, are sent right away to tropical stations throughout the world. I am well aware of the great differences between stations and stations, but I say that for a boy of nineteen every tropical station is unhealthy and the life of every one of them unwholesome.

If you don't believe me, look at the percentage of these boys which is invalided home in consequence—often with health broken for life; the percentage which comes to grief in the loose life of the station, which sends in its papers because of the financial ruin before twenty-one years of age! Is it surprising? For the first time he is severed from the wise counsel of his friends, from the restraining influence of those who mean well by him. And he finds in their place military duties often cut down to a shadow; social gaiety in a much mixed and indifferent society raised to a gilded pedestal; heavy drinking common and unpunished, gambling prevalent, debt universal, and professional zeal nowhere.

BRIDGE DEBTS.

Let me take one instance of the sort of thing awaiting him. This boy of nineteen, on joining his foreign battalion, finds that if playing bridge he can book his debts to his mess bill. That is to say whereas the old universal rule is that card debts should be paid within forty-eight hours of their being incurred, in the Army the mess president debits and credits in the monthly mess bill the losses and the winnings of the various officers—collecting the winnings and playing the losings. Imagine this temptation to a boy of nineteen whose senior officers are winning pounds off him and who vainly hopes to win in his turn before the mess bill is presented, to say nothing of the facility with which he can obtain loans in the same way. And the colonel who should be in loco parentis to this lad, stands by and says nothing, and the parent at home grinds his teeth and pays.

And pays. For how can the ridiculous pay of a second lieutenant—£97 a year—meet such demands, £97 a year with an average mess bill in even well-conducted regiments amounting to £150 a year? £97 a year with a regimental coach, or a polo team, or a racing stud, or a dancing colonel who insists on frequent regimental balls—to all of which the youngest officer must pay his share. It is not the same in every regiment. I admit for a boy lieutenant writes: "We have built stabling for forty polo ponies the—had stables for only ten."

What comfort does the aggrieved parent, who asks for some evidence of more professional zeal and less of this endless round of gaiety, get from the Army authorities? The mental attitude of the War Office was laid bare not long ago when in the spirit of a tailor it devised and introduced a second sash for every officer one that would cost twice as much as the existing sash that should be used in addition to and not in substitution of it and one that its apologist in the House of Commons declared would not be compulsory, though it was part of a uniform.

A DISMAL OUTLOOK.

Nor is the prospect pleasing when one has, by the expenditure of much money and more anxiety, piloted the subaltern through the shoals of the first ten years in the Service. What is he earning at the end of that period? Precisely £118 6s. 6d.! Ten years later, while still a captain as a rule, his pay amounts to £211 7s.11d.—a mere pittance when considered in relation to his expenses. And if by any chance he should break down in health or in finance, or in both, at the end of that twenty years of service, the pension which his grateful country will give him is exactly £120 per annum. Even if he is fortunate as to his health and is able to withstand the financial drain on pay and privy purse what is the outlook for him at the age of fifty-five, when it is practically certain he will have to retire? He will receive, with the great majority of men of his own rank and standing, a pension of £360. Is this enough (good though as a pension it may be) to repay him for all the heavy calls which have been made upon his health and his purse during the thirty-six years he has been in the Service? And it is on account of these things that at least one aggrieved parent would demand a remunerative scale of pay—to use the vulgarism of the day, a "living wage" in the Army; a welcome to the best brains; a care for the young officers; business-like methods at the War Office; and above all are absolutely dominating professional zeal from the top to the bottom of the Service.

A BOMBAY ARTIST IN LONDON.

Reception to Mr. Pithawalla, F.N.B.A.

An event of unusual interest occurred at the Dore Gallery, New Bond Street, W., on the 25th October, when Sir. M. M. Bhawnaggree held a reception for the purpose of introducing Mr. M. F. Pithawalla, the well-known Artist of Bombay, and his collection of paintings to a circle of critics and friends in London.

A large and distinguished number of people were present, among them being:—Sir J. Linton, P.R.A., H. H. the Thakore Saheb and Princesses of Gondal, Colonel and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Manning, Miss Sinclair, Dr. and Mrs. Croft Hill, Mr. Edwin T. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Stanley Hall, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. Bruce Joy, R.H.A., The Misses Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Whitly Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. J. Elsdale Molson, Miss A. A. Smith, Mr. N. J. Moolla, Mr. R. B. Desai, Mrs. and Miss Russell, Mr. Coldstream, Miss Beck, Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Connor, Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., Mr. T. E. Collcut, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. and Mrs. Wills Harley, the Prince and Princess Singh of Nabha, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. L. J. Pritchard, Sir R. Z. Gupta, Mr. F. Birdwood, Sir James Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. John Fisher, Mrs. Boven, Mr. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Oliver, Miss Williams, Mr. Wilfred Egan, Mrs. and Miss Percival Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beny de Lens, Miss Major, Mr. Gus Middleton, Mr. Nos M. M. Bhawnaggree, the Misses Horniman, Mr. R. de Batliboi, Dr. H. D. Kanga and Mr. S. P. Dubash.

During the three weeks, the Exhibition was open, many artists and distinguished men had also visited it on different days.

Sir M. M. Bhawnaggree, in introducing the Artist to the gathering, dwelt upon the importance of this first Exhibition of an Indian Artist's work in the metropolis of the Empire and the favourable reception it had already met with. He pointed out that the artist had, without having similar opportunities of training as European artists had, attained a standard of excellence, and was now ably representing the small and skilful class of Indian painters in oil, water and pastel colours, who, he hoped, would make it possible in future for many memorial and other portraits and works of art intended for India to be executed in that country (cheers). The collection was not a large one, because the Artist had no idea when he left India of exhibiting his works in England, and had therefore not brought with him any of his collection, which perhaps would have been more attractive. He had, however, in the short space of three months, during which he had been here, made copies of some of the masterpieces in our Galleries, and also original sketches and portraits from life models, which were remarkable as evidence of talent and power of speedy execution (cheers.)

Mr. Pithawalla thanked Sir Mancherjee and all those present for their kindness in enabling him to hold his exhibition in London, and said that the flattering notices which had been accorded him would be a great encouragement to him in his pursuit. He also desired to thank the Dore Gallery for the opportunity they had given him of holding that Exhibition and for all they had done for its success.

Tea was served in an adjoining Gallery, and the company, which comprised many Artists of note, made a close inspection of the pictures, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with these samples of Mr. Pithawalla's work, the fact that they were mainly executed in three months evoking special commendation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th November.

1035. Detail of Parades:—

To-day Saturday the 18th instant—"F" Coy Parade at St. Mary's College; Byculla at 8-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform with caps.

Monday the 20th inst.—"G" Coy parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m, All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress.—Uniform.

II. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday the 21st inst.—Lecture for all N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30 p.m,

All officers are invited to attend,

II. Bugle Practice at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

Wednesday the 22nd inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps,

Subject—1 Battalion Drill—Ceremonial.

Friday, the 24th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1036 Maxim Gun—Instructional Class will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Wednesdays at 7-30 p.m. until further orders.

1037, Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—(For all class-firing members will take their Sidearms to the Range).

Monday, the 20th inst, "A" Coy (Practice).
Tuesday, the 21st inst, "D" Coy.
Wednesday, 22nd inst., "E" Coy.
Thursday, the 23rd inst, "G" Coy.
Friday, the 24th inst, "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 25th inst, "C" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1038. The Indo-Transvaal Competition will be fired for by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday, the 19th inst, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m. Butt Superintendent Lieut H J Dibbs.

The undermentioned members will represent the Corps in this competition:—

Lieut C M Ward, Cr Sergt F Gidney, Cr Sergt P R Soundy, Sergt S Vardon, Corl M Gindell, Vol R Collyer, Vol G Collyer, Vol S Columbine, Vol H P T Lattey and Vol Lce Smith.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th November.

277. Parades—Saturday 18th instant:—

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

273. Musketry—Sunday, 19th instant:—

Class Firing—The Class Firing ordered for No 2 Company is Cancelled there being no Range available.

279. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 19th instant:—

No 1 Company Sergeant H E Gabbins.
No 2 Company Sergeant K D M Forbes.

280. Competition—Nos 1 and 2 Companies.—It is published for information that the Skill at Arms Competition will be held early in March 1912. This Competition is open only to N C Os (below the rank of Sergeant) and Gunners. Three badges will be awarded per Company.

281. Appointment Officers—General Department No 6613 dated 11-11-11, is published for information. Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Nilary Gilbert Allan to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 26-10 11.

282. Duties—With reference to the above Lieutenant H G Allan is posted to No 2 Company for duty.

283. Details—The undermentioned N C O and Men have been detailed to represent the Corps at the forthcoming Delhi Durbar, and will leave from Victoria Terminus by the 9-40 a.m. train on Tuesday 28th November Sergt B Barker, Gunner H T Binks, L Carro W T Goodwin, W J Kenshott, W Manhood, and Sapper F Holdsworth.

Time and Dress for parade and details as regards baggage will be issued later.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

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HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

654-11 Little and Co Price Wills and Reeves vs Memon Mahomed Haji Aboo and another Judah and S.
59-11 Jum R and D Premchand Chaganlal and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg Wg Co, Ltd Edg G W and Co.
419-1 Tyabji D and Co, Lachmondas Durgadas vs Vyenktesh Vallinji Subnis and G.
822-10 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankidas vs Ladumal Gangaprasad H D and Co.
850-05 Ragh B and N Jaggonath Nilkant Shede vs Rajaram Madhouram Mose and others Khaji and S.
741-09 Capt and V Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Lady Janbai Mulji and K.
426-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co Pest R K and Co.
86-11 Mulji and K Mahomed Mehdi Faya Tharia Topan vs Sakinabai Thakurdas and Co.
597-11 Madh K and C Messrs. Shamji Shivji vs Ebrikissen Balkisson Tyabji D and Co.
546-11 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Lalji Shivji Malvi H M and R.
740-09 Khem L and M Abdool Gunee Mahomed vs. Aishabai Judah and S.
528—14083-09 Wadia G and Co R F Batliboi vs Javerbai widow.
161—4418-08 Manchersha and N Parbhudas Harilal vs Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co. for postponement
900-10 Mirza M and M Thacker Laljee vs Kansara Naron Lalji Malvi H M and R.
313-11 Manchersha and N C Poonawala vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khund L & M
125-11 Subnis and G Shibai widow vs Ranbai widow, Little and Co. and S A Tyebjee

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LOOSENING OF TONGUES.

There used to be, writes "Ambrosia" in the "World" of mail week, a superstition—may be it was not altogether erroneous—that when two or three women were gathered together they found nothing better to talk about than their servants, their children, and their clothes. This monotonous fare was sometimes given a savoury fillip by a spice of scandal. However, it is sheer nonsense nowadays to lay such conversational sins to women's charge. They can and do find plenty of other things of which to talk, and talk well. The well-known American novelist, Anne Warner, who has lately settled in England, has expressed her warmest admiration for the conversational abilities, as well as the wide interests of Englishwomen. After all, it is the looker-on who sees most of the game, and it is the stranger in our midst who discovers the faults and good qualities in us that we ourselves cannot notice. But any fairly observant Briton of either sex must be able to detect a decided expansion of the subjects on which even women with no pretensions to cleverness nowadays discourse. Happily women are no longer restricted in their comings in and goings out, their tastes, and their opinions. Consequently even in suburban circles and remote country places it is rare to come across women who cannot talk of anything save their domestic worries, their babies' sayings and doings, and "chiffons."

IDLENESS AND INTELLECT.

Those foolish folk, too, who glibly talk of society women as if the daily round of their lives consisted in interviewing couturieres and seeking amusement in each other's company, might be very much surprised if they were to peep within a certain room in the Grafton Galleries twice every week. Here they would find the alleged butterfly of society engaged in the very last recreation in the world which she might be supposed to seek. For hither she comes with evident enjoyment to listen to a course of French lectures—which, "en passant," are delivered by Mme. Louis Latour in most alluring fashion—on "Reines Malheureuses and Nobles Repenties." The subject is fascinating, to be sure, but all the same it is instructive, for as one listens to the pitiful stories of these unhappy queens it goes without saying that one likewise assimilates large quantities of history, not merely French history, but practically that of all Europe. A not very frivolous way surely of spending a couple of afternoons each week! Yet the peerage is well represented here, and many a well-known woman is to be seen in the audience. Certainly Mme. Latour does not find Mme. Butterfly to be as brainless as she is represented. Her audiences are always distinguished but they come with no pretence of posing as "precieuses" indeed, nothing can be more unaffected than literary "causeries" and one could wish that we had in our midst a lecturer possessed of the same dramatic power as this gifted French lady, who would deal with some historical English women as she does with notable feminine character in French history. Without a note she paints her subjects in most vivid fashion, setting before us the most pathetic, tragic, and telling incidents, and holding her listeners as spellbound as if each story she unfolded were as new as it is always interesting.

RAMPART RUDYARD.

It is a fearsome picture of lovely woman that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has drawn in his new Anti-Suffrage poem, "The Female of the Species." The female of every species, according to his showing, is "more deadly than the male," and apparently, if what he says is true, whether we have votes or not, whether we are happy wives and mothers or regulation spinsters with soured visages and missions, we must be the same. Marriage, votes, frivolity, motherhood, and all the womanliness—whatever that may exactly mean—cannot alter the fact, if it is one, that the "female of the species is more deadly than the male." He does not even allow that we are pitiful, and of course gives us no chance of being just. As to our speech—well, there!—corrosive acid is its only name. Having climbed up Parnassus in company with Mr. Kipling, I can only imagine the females of my species, as a screaming, scratching, merciless set of viragoes who may be outwardly charming on occasion, but are prepared, if an inch is given them, to go to yards of downright savagery and craftiness.

THE GENTLE ART OF THE NEEDLE.

After catching one's breath and somewhat recovering from the shock of this violent attack, to turn to thoughts of such peaceful institutions as the Ladies' Needlework Guild is a positive restorative. I mention this one in particular, because it may be regarded, if so mixed a metaphor can be used, as one of the straws which indicate the direction wherein the wind blows so far as feminine accomplishments are concerned. There can be no doubt that needlecraft is more and more coming by its own. The Queen is a needlework enthusiast, and Princess Mary has been trained in every branch of the craft. Both are liberal contributors to the Ladies' Needlework Guild, whose "raison d'etre" is to provide articles of clothing for the poor. With the needle constantly in evidence at Court, it is scarcely surprising that it has begun to assert itself in wider social circles, and fingers that erstwhile could only grasp a mashie or a hookey stick, hold a cue or a hand at Bridge, are now busily engaged with that old-fashioned game which scarcely ever fails to impress the other sex. The moment a man sees a woman, "plying her needle" or fiddling with wool, he instantly sees her through a haze. So, possibly, the revived interest in, and growing cult of, stitchery may once more bring man to his old place of worship. The needle is a powerful feminine weapon of fascination, but as we have been poetically assured that the "female of the species is more deadly than the male," man may henceforth look timid even when he sees us darning socks.

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Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	...	78 3-8		1-8
do. Rentes	...	95 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	9 2-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. securities	...	83 13-16	3-16	
Bar Silver in London	...	25 15-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	...	25 1-2		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	...	56 3-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-19	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	...	20-46		1-2
do. do. New York	...	4-87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	4 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills		21st Sept.		
do. 3 months' sight	...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	2 1-4		unchgd

Amount paid into Bank of England £ 200,000.
Bar sold 77-9 unchgd
Remittance to India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Full caused by China selling.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£35,000,000	Inc.	£1,500,000
Public Deposits	...£20,600,000	Inc.	£1,100,000
Other Deposits	...£40,900,000	Inc.	£500,000
Government Securities	...£14,400,000	Inc.	£100,000
Other Securities	...£23,600,000	Inc.	£ 300,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,000,000	Dec.	£1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, quiet.
Futures	Quiet. Steady
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	... 16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5-21—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4-95 —03	4-95 —03	4-96 —03	4-97 —04	4-99 —04
April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	
5-01 —04	5-03 —04	5-04 —04	5-05 —04	

New York official noon call Dec. 9-30, March 9-13
New Orleans Dec. 9-17, March 9-24.

NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	Bales. 57,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	...	60,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	16,000
Exports to Continent	...	8,000
Spot Cotton—	...	9-50 uncgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 9-31—01		Declined on bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on spinners re-po ted to be bidding more freely.
Futures—Month of March 9-19+02		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 5-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9-21 unchgd
Do. do March	... 9-26 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi		...35 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.		
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.		
Wheat F.-A.-Q.		... .
Wheat Red Karachi		...35 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Done.		
Tone—Steady.		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...35 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
Victorian	...35 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
New South Wales	...35 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...31+3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.—Steady.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p.c. ex-ship	... .
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	...Nominal.
Yellow Gaseral, per 416 lbs, 35 p. c. ex-ship	...£9 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.	
Brown Cawnpore	...£4 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...62 3+1-1
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...5 2 3+1
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	... ...15+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...4 3 1-2—1-2 Nov. Dec.—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	..... £ 63 3+1-4
Yellow Metal	..... d 6 1-16—unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	... .. £57 3-16+1-8

FREIGHT—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay	...11-3—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	23-3—unchgd Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Firm—Quiet but steady.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	Neglected
Do. Months of Shipments	... ...
German Beet-roos 88 p. c.	...16-11 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Dec.
Tone—Firm. Opened firm, closed quiet.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	23 1 1-2+3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipment	...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Steady, but little doing.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.	
Javas—	
Central Tone—Nothing doing, prices unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [17th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
7 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 4,22,400	London	Chartered Bk
19 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovereigns	10,32,960 / 52,500	Do.	National Bk
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,800	Do.	Comptoir de Paris
2 Box Gold Bullion and Sovereigns	38,400 / 53,572	Do.	Hongkong Bk
82 Bars Silver..	1,35,900	Do.	National Bk

(via Colombo)

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	12	13,886
B B and C I Railway ...	11	13,898

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
The following are the Bank Rates of the three Presidency Banks:—

Bank of Bengal rate since	28th Sept.	5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay ,, ,,	14th Oct.	4 per cent.
Bank of Madras ,, ,,	13th Nov.	5 per cent.

EXCHANGES:—
The market opened firmer at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...182 1-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 95 9-16 for Cash and 95 7-16 for the Settlement, and closes 1-16 higher. A moderate business has been done during the day.

We quote:—

Cash	...	... Rs. 95 10 0
Settlement	...	... ,, 95 8 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 25 15-16 and 25 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 56 3-8. The local market continues steady though the demand from up-country is small. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian ,,	...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	,,	64 10 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,,	64 12 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,,	64 12 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs the Secretary of State placed 45·90 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 4 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenderers receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50·30 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 40 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 28th Oct., and arrived to-day with the mail of the 4th November, brings £110,000 bar gold, £240,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	... ...	...Rs. 22,0 ,000
Bombay	... ...	... ,, 11. 0,000
Madras	... ...	... ,, 4,70,000
Total ..		... ,, 48,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 4th November, and comes with the mail of the 11th November, brings £120,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver, and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	... ...	...Rs. 31,00,000
Bombay	... ...	... ,, 12,40,000
Madras	... ...	... ,, 6,90,000
Total...		... ,, 50,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 11th November and comes with the mail of the 18th November brings £110,000 bar gold and £60,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	... ...	...Rs. 24,40,000
Bombay	... ...	... ,, 10,20,000
Madras	... ...	... ,, 7,00,000
Total...		... ,, 46,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	10,42,000
Other Deposits	.....	20,04,000
Sundries	34,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	2,34,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	64,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,49,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	27,41,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,01,000
Bullion	.....	14,000
Balance with other Banks.	... ..	5,30,000
Sundries	1,33,000	.....
Cash	4,27,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	21,009	52,892	— 21,795
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 16th Nov.	85,898	142,203	— 56,305
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	4,747	23,853	— 19,106
China ...	380	8,117	— 7,737
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	5,127	31,967	— 26,840
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 16th Nov.			
Europe ...	11,589	87,597	— 76,489
China ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Japan ...	11,471	29,242	— 17,771
Coast Ports ...	2,175	1,017	+ 1,158
Total..	25,134	118,256	— 93,092
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	304	4,822	— 4,518
China ...			
Japan ...	15,285	1017	+ 14,834
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 16th November, 4,498 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June 1911—2,678 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	4,198	7,300	11,879
Central India	105	111	842
Barsee and Nagur ...	166	553	1,622
Berar	11,018	19,262	6,950
Central Provinces ...	8,357	13,432	2,464
Total Comras ...	23,844	40,658	23,257
Dholleras	35	1,325	3,364
Broach	nil	nil	86
Compta and Dharwar.	499	8,165	10,101
Westerns	92	3,451	915
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	5,669	19,124	102,763
Bengals, (Bajputana)	nil	49	762
Sind	861	4,151	788
Persian	51	191	66
American	nil	867	nil
Egyptian	48	240	99
Other sorts	nil	7,167	2
Total ...	31,099	85,898	142,203

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1911.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 16th Nov., 1911	85,898
	335,898
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 16th Nov. 1911	25,164
	310,734
Afloat —	15,588
	295,146
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	138,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 17th Nov. 1911... ...	157,146
Difference since last week... ...	— 14,969

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
During the past week fluctuations in the Home markets have again been moderate and have had no marked tendency one way or the other. In some quarters crop estimates have been increased to 16 illion bales. As the weather has lately been unfavourable there seems no reason for this increase, and such estimates have had no effects on the market. At the moment the market shows no special feature, and we shall probably see a continuation of slight to moderate fluctuations within a range of a farthing or so. The next Census Bureau Ginners' Report, is due here on the 22nd inst. The National Ginners Report according to a private telegram received here to-day, is 11,500,000 bales, which shows 1,532,000 bales ginned since the last Census Bureau Ginners' Report against 1,404,000 bales during the same period in the last big crop year. Should these figures prove correct, the coming Ginners' Report will not be so bearish as the previous ones this season.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences
Futures Dec. ...	9·24	9·31	+·7
,, Mar. ...	9·15	9·19	+·04
Spot ...	9·45	9·50	+·5
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	9·18	9·21	+·03
,, Mar. ...	9·25	9·26	+·01
Spot ...	9 1-4	9 5-16	+1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov-Dec...	4·89	4·95	+·06
,, Jan-Feb. ...	4·90	4·96	+·06
Spot ...	5·18	5·21	+·03

Though fluctuations in the local market have been wider during the past week the business passing has been only moderate, and at times we have had quiet markets with very little doing in contracts. Exporters have been both buyers and sellers, and have sold Broach and Bengals, and bought Oomras styles. The demand has been on Japan account, as business with Europe is at a standstill owing to the high prices asked for East Indian cotton as compared with Americans. Speculators have occasionally been in the market for Broach and on Wednesday and Thursday rates for this description fluctuated fully Rs. 6. The highest and lowest prices for good Broach during the week have been Rs. 258 and Rs. 249.

For New Crop ready cotton there has been a good demand and receipts being small rates have advanced. Mills are good buyers of Oomras styles the quality of which is very satisfactory, and Japan shippers have also been in the market for their year shipping requirements.

Ready Nagpur has been sold up to Rs. 271 and vice Khamgaon at Rs. 266 to Rs. 268. The quality of arrivals of Bengals is still mostly low in class, but full rates are obtainable for nice lots anything nearly fine. The full prices paid for all ready cotton tend to keep up contract rates.

It is still difficult to form an estimate of the receipts of Cotton into Bombay for the season. The favourite estimate at present is about 1,950,000 bales, but this may have to be changed in another month. We would prefer waiting a little before publishing our own estimate of receipts of the various descriptions.

LATER.
The market to-day has firmed up again and good Broach closes at Rs. 259. There are few sellers of contracts.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 259	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	,, 252-50	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,, 257	,,
Fine M G Yeotmal	,, 255	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	,, 253	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	,, 251	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,, 249	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,, 242	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 264	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 254	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	,, 250	Jan.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	,, 234	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports	... 17,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·97 +02	4·93 +03	4·98 +02	4·99 +02
Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·01 +02	5·03 +02	5·05 +02	5·07 +03	5·08 +04

FREIGHTS.

The market continues firm and we have no change to report in the position. The following business has been done during the week:—

ANTWERP,—Ready light seeds at 13s. and 13s. 6d. and 500 tons light seeds at 13s. 6d. to 14s. For December 1,000 tons has been booked at 14s. 9d. and for February to May, 250 tons per month at 14s. 9d.

DUNKIRK.—November shipment, 200 tons seeds as 19s. 6d., and 1,000 tons December at 17s. 6d. seeds cotton; option poppyseed at 16s. 6d. or light seeds, at 15s. 6d.

HULL,—For December, 1,000 to 1,500 tons light seeds at 14s. 6d.

GENOA.—Equal lots for December and January, 1,250 tons each month, seeds cotton at 17s. 6d.

HAVRE.—For December, 500 tons seeds at 18s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES.—Small lots ready at 16s. seeds.

HAMBURG.—Ready, 400 tons seeds at 16s. For December to May a large line was done at 15s. seeds 15s. 6d. cotton now booking at 16s. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton.

THE HANSA LINE quotes November 16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. cotton; and December to June 16s. seeds, 16s 6d. cotton.

THE ANCHOR LINE rates are 17s. seeds, 18s. cotton, November and December; and 16s. seeds, cotton January; and 15s, seeds, cotton February to June.

FOR TRIESTE VENICE there is very little space for November at 21s. for cotton. For December the rates are 15s. 6d. seeds, 19s. 6d. cotton: for January-February 18s. seeds, 19s. cotton; and for March to May 17s. seeds, 18s. cotton.

The market closes firmer for all positions.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
A further sharp decline occurred during the early part of the week, the April-May, rate having touched Rs. 9-9-0 R.T. The decline was due to weakness in the Home markets, but the last day or two reports regarding the weather in Argentina have been less favourable and prices are rather steadier. The future of the local market will depend a good deal on crop reports from up-country, December being a critical month for the crop.

We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 11	6 6 B.T.
Apl.-May ...	... ,, 9	13 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
Prices in the Home markets are easier, and the local market has been dull with little or nothing doing. Stocks here are small and nice quality continues scarce. Crop reports are so far fairly good but winter rains will be welcome owing to lack of moisture in the ground.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	6 15 0 B.T.
,, Yellow Guzerat	... ,,	8 1 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi, Ap.-May	... ,,	7 10 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—
The market has declined about 2 annas per cwt: both for ready and forward, and there has been a fair amount of covering of previous sales. Rain up-country is now required for the growing crop. The tone of the market at the close is steadier.

We quote:—

Ready White Pessi	... Rs.	4 15 0 R.T.
White Delhi April-May	... ,,	5 3 6 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—
Slight fluctuations have occurred during the week and at the close the market is steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

Bold White Dec-Jan	... Rs.	55 0 0
Red Jubbulpore do.	... ,,	51 0 0
Black Kutni do.	... ,,	46 8 0
Ready White Khandeish	... ,,	58 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
The market has remained quiet but steady at our quotation.

We Quote:—

Ready	...Rs.	10 10 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—
A fair business is doing. Prices are rather easier.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs.	27 0 0

CASTORSEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	7 4 0 R.T
April-May	... Rs.	7 1 6 ,,

MOWRASEED:—
Market steady at and about quotation.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs.	7 5 0 B.T

LOCAL YARNS.

During the week the local market has been quiet but steady. Spinners having sold freely in October show no disposition to reduce prices to any material extent. Some of the China buyers have been trying to resell part of their October purchases, and a few resales at very low rates have been made in the bazar. Business with local mills in China makes is impossible.

	Bales.
Weekly sales from Hongkong ...	800
Unsold stock at Hongkong ...	19,000
,, ,, Shanghai ...	35,000
	Rs.
Exchange at 'Hongkong	139
,, ,, Shanghai	184

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	31,090 bales
Wheat	...	52,795 cwts.
Linseed	...	4,387 ,,
Rapeseed	...	183 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	88,953 ,,
Poppyseed	...	1,690 ,,
Groundnuts	...	6,758 ,,
Castorseed	...	26,766 ,,
Rice	...	74,282 ,,
Myrabollams	...	5,499 ,,
Cottonseed	...	85,057 ,,
Mowraseed	...	3,950 ,,
Gram	...	21,777 ,,
Joowar	...	8,156 ,,
Maize	...	6,843 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS:—We have no change to report in this market. The demand continues slack.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet with very little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market remains quiet and forward business is being done only on a very small scale.

TURKY RED PLAIN GOODS:—Prices in the Home markets keep very steady. In the local market there is a moderate demand but prices realized are very poor.

TURKY RED PRINTS:—The market remains unchanged. Home prices keep steady. There is some enquiry in the local market.

DHOOTIES:—The Home market is firmer. There is a moderate enquiry here, but prices realized are poor.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—The Home market has again advanced during the week and the latest quotation for copper is £69-5-0. This has however had little affect on our market, the Rupee price having advanced to Rs. 53-0-0, which covers £66-10-0. There is still a great disparity between values here and at Home, and business is impracticable with such a difference. Stocks show some falling off, but are still very heavy.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins	3	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons	3	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	2	11	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	12	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	6	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	11	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	5	0
Anchor Tins per pair	3	13	0
Shell Brand 150° in Cases per case	5	0	0
Anchor cases per case	4	2	0

Per Case.

Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	,,	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...12½°	American	,,	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...135°		per 2 tins ,,	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...135°		per 8 Impl. gallons ,,	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		per 2 tins ,,	3 0 0
Camel Brand in tins125°		,,	3 10 0

SHARES.

The market has kept almost unchanged during the week, but has not been active and transactions reported were limited. Rates have been stationary in many cases. Bank of Bombay shares during the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,770 and later on they have declined and a good lot of Bank of Bombay shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 7,740. Bank of Indias have declined to Rs. 66; Bank of Baroda's to Rs. 63; Credit Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,014; Indian Specie Bank shares have declined to Rs. 51 1-4; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares to Rs. 8 1-4, and the Eastern Bank shares have been placed at Rs. 80. In press companies, rates are unchanged. Indian Cotton Rs. at 140, New Berar's at Rs. 540 and New Mofussils at Rs.855. In mill companies transactions in Bombay Cotton Mfg. Company shares are passing every day, they have fluctuated between Rs. 380 and Rs. 440 and have closed at Rs. 425; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,915. Centuries have declined to Rs. 270; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have jumped up to Rs. 1,230; Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 230; Crescent's at Rs. 82 1-2; Davids are at Rs. 417 1-2; Empress have declined to Rs. 235; Edward Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 215. A big lot of Fazulbhoy Mill shares was put through at Rs. 260; Framji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 1,410; Finlays are quiet at Rs. 285. Imperials are weak at Rs. 135; James Greaves are steady at Rs. 305; Khatau Makanji Mill shares are steady at Rs. 880 X. D.; Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 752 1-2; Maneckjee Petits are quiet at Rs. 2,690; New Great Eastern's at Rs. 197 1-2; Phœnix at Rs. 100; Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 800; Standards are steady at Rs. 1,180; Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,250. In miscellaneous companies, Bamankuas have improved to Rs. 6 1-4; Bombay Burma Trading Company are quiet at Rs. 570; Bombay Electric and Tramway's Company, Limited ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 147 and preference shares at Rs. 173 1-2. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 282 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 2,850; Oriental Government S. Life Assurance Company shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 275. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 770. Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are at and about Rs. 68; deferred shares are unchanged at Rs.119 and preference shares at Rs.165. Tata Hydro-Electric-Power-Supply ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 267 1-2 and pref. shares at Rs 247 1-2. In railway companies, Ahmedabad Pranuj Ry. old issues are steady at Rs. 645; Amritsar Pattis have changed hands at Rs. 125; Tapty Valley at Rs. 500; Central Provinces at Rs. 34 and Guzerat Ry. at Rs. 30. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi) ...	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	38
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22½	1280
Godavery Valley ...	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M. ...	250	250	15	...
Hinglee ...	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Shangaum ...	400	400	9p.c.	380
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg. ...	250	250	15	282
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co. ...	400	400	60	850
New Berar ...	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	700
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Pernany ...	100	100	10	...
Rand ...	400	400	30	700
Surat City ...	200	200	20	255
Tarkari U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	620
Wadia van G. & F. ...	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	590
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	70
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	425
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co. ...	250	250	15	580
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	345
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	1915
Coimbatore ...	1000	1000	...	700
Dhiko Silk ...	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1230
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	...	500
Connaught ...	300	300	...	230
Dooria ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	570
Crescent ...	100	100	4	82½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1020
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	250	250	10	417½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	605
Empress ...	500	500	...	235
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	nil	215
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	26½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1410
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Nov. 4.

RECRIMINATION AND DEFENCE.

It must be perfectly obvious by this time that no satisfactory conviction can be conveyed to any impartial mind by a competition in denial and counter charge between the Turkish Embassy and the Italian Premier. Some people, however, would do well to remember that doubts whether a war ought to have been made do not justify hasty assumptions that it is being conducted by "methods of barbarism." The great majority in this country is only anxious to be reassured indisputably as to the conduct of the Italian troops. One certainly cannot believe that they were actually ordered to fire on women and children, as the correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says they were. The probability is that, having been treated by the Arabs in accordance with Arab morals, some of the men lost their heads, and unfortunate incidents accidentally occurred. But one wants something more than probabilities. It is to be hoped that the "Daily Telegraph's" war correspondent will be allowed to send the full and impartial account which has been applied for, and which the Italian Embassy favours; also that he will tell us, not what Italian officers tell him, but what he saw himself. All Europe is seriously concerned in this matter. Here is a first-class Christian Power fighting very loosely organized Mohammedans, and the Alexandria riots and the protests from India show the dangerous side of that. What is wanted is conclusive proof that the Europeans are acting, even under intense provocation and disappointment of too sanguine hopes, with the superior restraint expected of them.

WALNUTS AND WINE.

The summer is over and gone, and the crunch of the walnut is heard in the land. That being so, and the voice of the vendor being as seductive as it is, the "Lancet" takes it upon itself to warn the guileless to beware. Walnuts are opulent in fat, something on the scale of Daniel Lambert in fact, for they are upholstered with 63 per cent. of it, and most of us, we were so endowed would cease to be interested in walnuts or winkles or anything else. We should simply shuffle off our superfluity of mortal coil. But fat as an alimentary element is another thing, and the crinkle-shelled crackler might recommend itself accordingly, apart from its toothsomeness and flavour, if it were not for other considerations. And it is these considerations that our salutary friend the "Lancet" points out, preferring to be an abolitionist, like Sancho Panza's doctor, than allow the public to go on adding to its diet in so questionable a way. For, as a medical mentor reminds one, walnuts mean wine—usually port—and both come at the latter end of a feast. We might go further and say that with the generality of men walnuts and wine mean a feast somewhat out of the common, when the port is of the vintage "whose father-grape grew fat on Lusitanian summers." But walnuts with their solid fat and port with its combination of alcohol and grape sugar, make a compound which amounts to a feast by itself and when they are tacked on to a square meal by way of appendix, the result may be appendicitis or anything. Tannin also lurks therein, and tannin to most physiques means indigestion. Therefore, after a generous repast, the wine when it is red should circulate, but once or not at all and the walnut might fitly be used as the Oriental uses betel-nut—to clear his gums with and give him a relish in life.

THE NEW BROOM.

To some extent the publication of the recommendations of Mr. Akers-Douglas's committee on Unionist organization has been anticipated. Before the party as a whole was taken into confidence, Mr. Balfour acted upon a definite expression of opinion from the committee that the work, both inside and outside the House of Commons, had grown beyond the capacity of one man to grapple with. He accordingly took the matter in hand by appointing Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, M. P., to manage the affairs of the party, and this gentleman will fill the position for the present of chairman of the party organization. Other appointments have since been made, necessary to give Mr. Steel-Maitland a basis to work upon. The remaining and unexhausted recommendations now published are sufficient, to satisfy the most exacting critic of the old regime, chiefly by reason of the strong line taken towards a higher state of efficiency in all branches of the organization. Nor will the attempt at simplification of machinery and the avoidance of overlapping agencies be unwelcome. Both at the Central Office and in the National Union, there has been a certain wastage of energy—too many committees and an absence of individual responsibility and Control. Without depreciating the value of the work done by the National Union, the committee's recommendations, if endorsed by the annual conference of that body, will enormously increase its efficiency.

DOWN TO THE ROOTS.

The outstanding feature of the reconstructed party organization will be that at headquarters, it will be conducted by the same officers in times both of peace and war. An organization largely made up of members and candidates in time of peace, is doomed to failure, because its members are scattered to the constituencies at the moment when they are required for concerted action. This is the condition of many committees of the National Union, and it has in the past made for ineffectiveness in emergencies. The concentration at the Central Office of executive control of literature and speakers, as well as of organization, will make for efficiency and successful working in time of war. But the most thorough change is embraced in the proposals for developing the district organizations. They will now be for the first time brought really into the purview of the Central Office, which acquires, also for the first time a real power of supervision, with the accompanying responsibility for enforcing regular and efficient organization. The new district supervising agents to be appointed by the chief organizer will be sources of help and encouragement to the local agents, and to a certain extent also, watchdogs of the Central Office. A corollary of such an arrangement will be the absolute necessity of installing practical men of strong political instincts into the district supervising agencies—men brought up to the business and trained either in an agent's office or in journalism, and not pensioners from the services. On the practical and democratic lines indicated in the recommendations now published the party machine will justify the reforming zeal of Lord Chilston's Committee before a couple of years are gone, and, incidentally, it will thereby justify the critics of the superseded system—and some credit is due to them.

AN ABLE SEAMAN.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales must have been experiencing, if not expressing, the old regret that occurs to Princes oftener than it does to other lads—that there is so much in life to learn. He seems to have taken so kindly to "blue water" that he must surely have wished of late for a round-the-world cruise like the famous one his father and uncle took in the "Bacchante". Youth at his age fears no monotony where the company is congenial and the scenes are various, and there is no lack of evidence that the "Bacchante" experiment was an entire success, either as an initiation into sea-life or as a school for character. It must be with a full appreciation of all this that the King has decided differently, and mapped out a course of preparation for the Heir-Apparent more marked with change than was his own. That decision being what it is, His Majesty is entitled to all the parental pride engendered by the report the Prince brings home with him from the "Hindustan." Of course, all expected a gentle answer on the progress of the past three months, knowing what one does of the Prince and his manly promise and the conscientious thoroughness he inherits from his parents. But Captain Campbell has put into his report something of the real unflattering seatalk we are accustomed to in naval men. He credits the Prince with "grip" and a responsive willingness, even in coaling ship, perhaps the toughest ordeal that comes in the day's work of a ship's crew in time of peace. Accordingly, the Prince has won as much holiday as he is likely to get out of the Durbar, and when he settles down at Oxford or Cambridge, one hopes he will take to lectures and the academic grind as heartily as he has done to life aboard a battleship.

The United States Government have been calling in the aid of Japan for the preservation of the old prints, engravings, drawings and MSS. which they are accumulating, and which, while they are anxious to show them, have yet qualms as to doing so on account of injury from handling, dust, air and other destructive agencies. The Japanese looms have to this end produced a silk thinner than the thinnest tissue paper, and the threads finer than a spider's web. This is said to be so transparent that it does not interfere with the vision more than would a pane of glass, an expert, or one cognisant alone being able to detect the superimposed pelk. This is now being adopted in all the large Museums.

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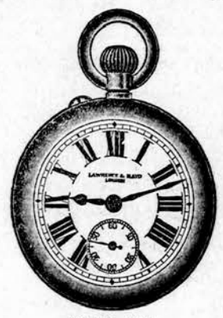

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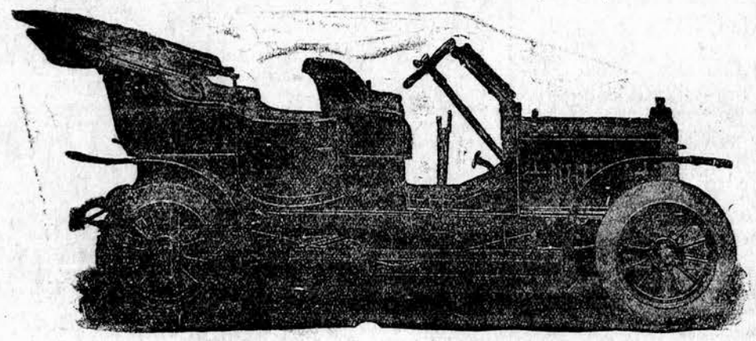

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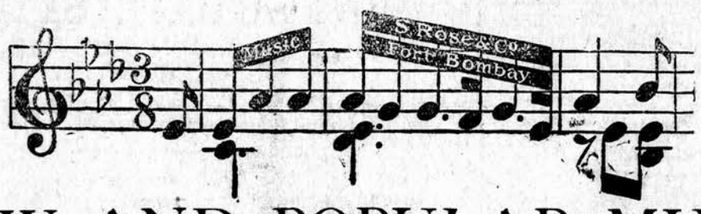
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